



Australian Bureau of Statistics

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

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The 1996 Census Dictionary is designed to assist users of 1996 Census data to determine and specify their output requirements. It includes a complete listing of the 1996 Census classifications and a glossary of census terms and definitions. The **classifications** component of this publication is equivalent to the 1991 Census Directory of Classifications (Cat. no. 2904.0) and describes all standard classifications available from the Census, listing the categories within each classification. The **glossary** component is equivalent to the 1991 Census Dictionary (Cat. no. 2901.0) and contains definitions of terms and concepts used in census collection, processing and output of census data.

Some of the classifications listed describe variables that are stored directly on the database, while others are derived variables that are calculated at the time of table generation. When purchasing data in customised tables, users can specify their own recoded or derived variables which select only the particular categories of interest, combine particular categories within a classification or combine two or more variables.

1996 Census release strategy

Two-phase release of data

A two-phase processing, output and dissemination strategy was put in place for 1996 Census data. The strategy placed priority on processing and disseminating all easy-to-process topics.

1996 Census release strategy

First release

The variables for first release were:

Person Characteristics

- Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin (ABLP)
- Age (AGEP)
- Age left school (ALSP)
- Birthplace of mother (female parent) (BPFP)
- Birthplace of individual (BPLP)
- Birthplace of father (male parent) (BPMP)
- Proficiency in English (ENGP)
- Imputation flag (IMPP)
- Income (INCP)
- Language spoken at home (LANP)
- Registered marital status (MSTP)
- Australian citizenship (NATP)
- Religion (RELP)
- Relationship in non-private dwelling (RLNP)
- Sex (SEXP)

SLA of usual residence census night (SLAUCP)
State of usual residence census night (STEUCP)
Full/part-time student (STUP)
Number of children ever born (TISP)
Type of educational institution attending (TYPP)
Usual address indicator census night (UAICP)
Year of arrival (YARP)

Household/Dwelling Characteristics

Number of bedrooms in private dwellings (BEDD)
Dwelling location (DLOD)
Dwelling type (DWTD)
Furnished/unfurnished (FUFD)
Housing loan repayment (monthly) (HLRD)
Housing loan repayment (monthly) (HLRD01)
Landlord type (LLDD)
Type of non-private dwelling (NPDD)
Rent (weekly) (RNTD)
Rent (weekly) (RNTD01)
Dwelling structure (STRD)
Tenure type (TEND)
Number of motor vehicles (VEHD)

Second release

The variables for second release were:

Person Characteristics:

Child Type (CTPP)
Work destination zone (DZNP)
Work destination study area (DZSP)
Proficiency in English/language (ENGP01)
Industry sector (GNGP)
Hours worked (HRSP)
Industry of employment (INDP)
Labour force status/Status in employment (LFSP)
Social marital status (MDCP)
Occupation (OCCP)
Postcode of usual address census night (POCUCP)
Post-school educational qualifications: field of study (QALFP)
Post-school educational qualifications: highest level (QALLP)
Post-school educational qualifications: year completed (QALYP)
Relationship in household (RLHP)
Family/Household reference person indicator (RPIP)
SLA of usual residence one year ago (SLAU1P)
SLA of usual residence five years ago (SLAU5P)
State of usual residence one year ago (STEU1P)
State of usual residence five years ago (STEU5P)
Method of travel to work (TPTP)
Usual address indicator one year ago (UAI1P)
Usual address indicator five years ago (UAI5P)

Household/Dwelling Characteristics:

Number of persons temporarily absent from household (CPAD)
Household type (HHTD)

Household income derivation indicator (HIDD)
Household income (weekly) (HIND)
Household one year mobility indicator (MV1D)
Household five year mobility indicator (MV5D)

Family Characteristics:

Count of dependent children under 15 temporarily absent (CDCAF)
Count of dependent students temporarily absent (CDSAF)
Count of non-dependent children temporarily absent (CNDAF)
Number of persons temporarily absent from family (CPAF)
Family income derivation indicator (FIDF)
Family income (weekly) (FINF)
Family type (FMTF)
Family number (FNOF)
Relationship between families (FRLF)
Location of spouse (SPLF)

First release data were available from July 1997 and second release data from March 1998.

The ABS did not produce any preliminary data from the 1996 Census.

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This section contains the following subsection :

- About the 1996 census classifications
- Changes to classification mnemonics
- Mnemonic index
- Topic index
- Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander Origin - ABLP
- Age - AGEP
- Age Left School - ALSP
- Australian Citizenship - NATP
- Birthplace of Individual - BPLP
- Birthplace of Mother (Female Parent) - BPFM
- Birthplace of Father (male parent) - BPMP
- Child Type - CTPP
- Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent - CDCAF
- Count of Dependent Students (15 - 24) Temporarily Absent - CDSAF
- Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent - CNDAF
- Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family - CPAF
- Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household - CPAD
- Dwelling Location - DLOD
- Dwelling Structure - STRD
- Dwelling Type - DWTD
- Family Income Derivation Indicator - FIDF
- Family Income (weekly) - FINF
- Family Number - FNOF
- Family Type - FMTF
- Family/Household Reference Person Indicator - RPIP
- Full/Part-Time Student - STUP
- Furnished/Unfurnished Rented Dwelling - FUFM
- Hours Worked - HRSP
- Household Income Derivation Indicator - HIDD
- Household income (weekly) - HIND
- Household One Year Mobility Indicator - MV1D
- Household Five Year Mobility Indicator - MV5D
- Household Type - HHTD
- Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) - HLRD
- Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) - in ranges - HLRD01
- Imputation flag - IMPP
- Income - INCP
- Industry - INDP
- Industry Sector - GNGP
- Labour Force Status/Status in Employment - LFSP
- Landlord Type - LLDD
- Language Spoken at Home - LANP

Location of Spouse - SPLF
Method of Travel to Work - TPTP
Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling - BEDD
Number of Children Ever Born - TISP
Number of Motor Vehicles - VEHD
Occupation - OCCP
Post-School Educational Qualifications: Field of Study - QALFP
Post-School Educational Qualifications: Level of Attainment - QALLP
Post-School Educational Qualifications: Year Completed - QALYP
Postal Area of Usual Address Census Night - POCUCP
Proficiency in English - ENGP
Proficiency in English/Language - ENGP01
Registered Marital Status - MSTP
Relationship Between Families - FRLF
Relationship in Household - RLHP
Relationship in Non-Private Dwelling - RLNP
Religion - RELP
Rent (Weekly) - RNTD
Rent (Weekly) - in ranges - RNTD01
Sex - SEXP
SLA of Usual Residence Census Night - SLAUCP
SLA of Usual Residence One Year Ago - SLAU1P
SLA of Usual Residence Five Years Ago - SLAU5P
Social Marital Status - MDCP
State of Usual Residence Census Night - STEUCP
State of Usual Residence One Year Ago - STEU1P
State of Usual Residence Five Years Ago - STEU5P
Tenure Type - TEND
Type of Educational Institution Attending - TYPP
Type of Non-Private Dwelling - NPDD
Usual Address Indicator Census Night - UAICP
Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator - UAI1P
Usual Address Five Year Ago Indicator - UAI5P
Usual Residence and Internal Migration Indicator - URIP
Work Destination Study Area - DZSP
Work Destination Zone - DZNP
Year of Arrival in Australia - YARP

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What is a classification?

People provide a wide range of responses to questions on the census form. To summarise these responses for output purposes, they are grouped into a number of categories or classes. For each topic, a list of classes is created which groups related or similar responses. This list of classes is called a classification.

Each classification listed in this directory has a four, five or six character mnemonic associated with it, e.g. HIND for household income. These mnemonics are a convenient shorthand method of describing census classifications by clients when specifying output requirements. Each classification relates to either a dwelling (or household), family or person. The last character of the mnemonic indicates which of these units the classification counts, i.e.:

- D** indicates a classification that records a characteristic of a dwelling;
- F** indicates a classification that records a characteristic of a family; and
- P** indicates a classification that describes a characteristic of a person.

Please note that the classifications listed in this directory do not include the geographic classifications used to describe the geographic areas covered by the Census. Geographic classifications formed by the aggregation of Collection Districts (CDs), such as Statistical Local Areas (SLAs), Local Government Areas (LGAs) and Electoral Divisions are described in the publication Statistical Geography Volume 2: Census Geographical Areas, Australia (Cat. no. 2905.0).

The entry for each classification includes a brief description of the variable itself, and the population to which it is applicable, a complete list of categories included in the classification, a count of the number of categories in the classification, and a description of the population to whom the variable is not applicable.

Specifying recodes and defined fields

For data purchased in customised tables, users can specify recodes and defined fields to be included in the tables.

Where a classification provides more detail than is required, the client can specify **recodes** to regroup the full classification into broader categories. Some classifications are hierarchically structured e.g. INDP or OCCP, and the client may specify that the data be output at a particular level of the classification. Other clients may wish to collapse certain categories, while still retaining the detailed level for other categories.

A **defined field** combines the data collected in two or more fields into one. In most cases it is an easy process to specify defined fields when producing customised tables for the 1996 Census.

For this reason the number of defined fields included as standard classifications has been reduced since the 1991 Census. An example of variables no longer included as standard variables, but which can be derived during tabulation are some family variables such as AGFF, Age of female of a couple.

Indexes

In order to assist users to identify the classification of interest, topic and mnemonic indexes are provided. On this web site the 1996 Census Classifications have been sorted alphabetically by **title**. (Note that the mnemonic has been shown at the start of the name but ignored when sorting the titles.) In the actual publication released in 1996, the classifications were sorted by **mnemonic** in alphabetical order.

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Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Changes to classification mnemonics

For some classifications which were also used in the 1991 Census, the mnemonics have changed to make them clearer and to bring them into line with ABS standard naming conventions.

List of changes to mnemonics since the 1991 Census

1991 Mnemonic	1996 Mnemonic
CDAF Number of dependent offspring temporarily absent	Similar to CDCAF and CDSAF Count of dependent children under 15 temporarily absent and Count of dependent students (15-24) temporarily absent
COAF Number of other offspring temporarily absent	Similar to CNDAF Count of non-dependent children temporarily absent
HRPP Household reference person indicator	Similar to RPIP Family/household reference person indicator
NOCD Nature of occupancy	TEND Tenure type
OTPP Offspring type	Similar to CTPP Child type
PCDP Postcode of usual residence	POCUCP Postal area of usual address census night
QALP Qualification (highest) field	QALFP Post-school educational qualification: field of study
QLLP Qualification (highest) level	QALLP Post-school educational qualification: level of attainment
QLYP Qualification, year obtained	QALYP Post-school educational qualification: year completed
RLCP SLA of usual residence	SLAUCP SLA of usual residence census night
RLVP SLA of usual residence five years ago	SLAU5P SLA of usual residence five years ago

RSCP
State of usual residence on census night

STEUCP
State of usual residence census night

RSOP
State of usual residence one year ago

STEU1P
State of usual residence one year ago

RSVP
State of usual residence five years ago

STEU5P
State of usual residence five years ago

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Mnemonic	Classification title
HOUSEHOLD/DWELLING	
BEDD	Number of bedrooms in private dwellings
CPAD	Count of persons temporarily absent from household
DLOD	Dwelling location
DWTD	Dwelling type
FUFD	Furnished/unfurnished
HHTD	Household type
HIDD	Household income derivation indicator
HIND	Household income (weekly)
HLRD	Housing loan repayment (monthly)
HLRD01	Housing loan repayment (monthly)
LLDD	Landlord type
MV1D	Household one year mobility indicator
MV5D	Household five year mobility indicator
NPDD	Type of non-private dwelling
RNTD	Rent (weekly)
RNTD01	Rent (weekly)
STRD	Dwelling structure
TEND	Tenure type
VEHD	Number of motor vehicles
FAMILY	
CDCAF	Count of dependent children under 15 temporarily absent
CDSAF	Count of dependent students (15-24) temporarily absent
CNDAF	Count of non-dependent children temporarily absent
CPAF	Count of persons temporarily absent from family
FIDF	Family income derivation indicator
FINF	Family income (weekly)
FMTF	Family type
FNOF	Family number
FRLF	Relationship of second or third family to primary family
SPLF	Location of spouse
PERSON	
ABLP	Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander origin
AGEP	Age
ALSP	Age left school
BPFP	Birthplace of mother (female parent)
BPLP	Birthplace of individual
BPMP	Birthplace of father (male parent)
CTPP	Child type
DZNP	Work destination zone
DZSP	Work destination study area
ENGP	Proficiency in English
ENGP01	Proficiency in English/language
GNGP	Industry sector
HRSP	Hours worked

IMPP	Imputation flag
INCP	Income
INDP	Industry
LANP	Language spoken at home
LFSP	Labour force status/Status in employment
MDCP	Social marital status
MSTP	Registered marital status
NATP	Australian citizenship
OCCP	Occupation
POCUCP	Postal area of usual address census night
QALFP	Post-school educational qualifications: field of study
QALLP	Post-school educational qualifications: highest level
QALYP	Post-school educational qualifications: year completed
RELP	Religion
RLHP	Relationship in household
RLNP	Relationship in non-private dwelling
RPIP	Family/household reference person indicator
SEXP	Sex
SLAUCP	SLA of usual residence census night
SLAU1P	SLA of usual residence one year ago
SLAU5P	SLA of usual residence five years ago
STEUCP	State of usual residence census night
STEU1P	State of usual residence one year ago
STEU5P	State of usual residence five years ago
STUP	Full/part-time student
TISP	Number of children ever born
TPTP	Method of travel to work
TYPP	Type of educational institution attending
UAICP	Usual address indicator census night
UAI1P	Usual address one year ago indicator
UAI5P	Usual address five year ago indicator
YARP	Year of arrival in Australia

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This topic index is provided as a ready reference to identify the classifications available for a particular topic. For each topic listed the names and mnemonics for all relevant classifications are shown. Once the name of a particular classification has been identified full details of all categories, and the population for which the variable is applicable can be found in the alphabetic listing of classifications in the main part of the directory.

TOPIC CLASSIFICATION INDEX

Topic	Mnemonic	Classification title
Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander	ABLP	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin
Age	AGEP	Age
	ALSP	Age left school
Ancestry		See Ethnicity
Bedrooms	BEDD	Number of bedrooms in private dwelling
Birthplace	BPFP	Birthplace of mother (female parent)
	BPLP	Birthplace of individual
	BPMP	Birthplace of father (male parent)
Caravans	DLOD	Dwelling location
	DWTD	Dwelling type
	STRD	Dwelling structure
Children	CDCAF	Count of dependent children under 15 temporarily absent
	CDSAF	Count of dependent students (15-24) temporarily absent
	CNDAF	Count of non-dependent children temporarily absent
	CTPP	Child type
	RLHP	Relationship in household
	STUP	Full/part-time student
	TISP	Number of children ever born
Citizenship	NATP	Australian citizenship
	YARP	Year of arrival in Australia
Dwelling	BEDD	Number of bedrooms in private dwelling
	DLOD	Dwelling location
	DWTD	Dwelling type
	FUFD	Furnished/unfurnished
	HLRD	Housing loan repayment (monthly) dollar values
	HLRD01	Housing loan repayment (monthly) ranges
	LLDD	Landlord type
	NPDD	Type of non-private dwelling
	RNTD	Rent (weekly)
	RNTD01	Rent (weekly) ranges
	STRD	Dwelling structure
	TEND	Tenure type
Employment		See Labour Force
Education	ALSP	Age left school
	QALFP	Post-school educational qualification: field of study
	QALLP	Post-school educational qualification: highest level
	QALYP	Post-school educational qualification: year completed

Ethnicity	STUP	Full/part-time student
	TYPP	Type of educational institution attending
	ABLP	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin
	BPFP	Birthplace of mother (female parent)
	BPLP	Birthplace of individual
	BPMP	Birthplace of father (male parent)
	ENGP	Proficiency in English
	ENGP01	Proficiency in English/language
	LANP	Language spoken at home
	REL	Religion
Family	YARP	Year of arrival in Australia
	CDCAF	Count of dependent children under 15 temporarily absent
	CDSAF	Count of dependent students (15-24) temporarily absent
	CNDAF	Count of non-dependent children temporarily absent
	CPAF	Count of persons temporarily absent from family
	CTPP	Child type
	FIDF	Family income derivation indicator
	FMTF	Family type
	FNOF	Family number
	FRLF	Relationship between families
Father	HHTD	Household type
	MDCP	Social marital status
	MSTP	Registered marital status
	RPIP	Family/household reference person indicator
	RLHP	Relationship in household
	SPLF	Location of spouse
	BPMP	Birthplace of father (male parent)
	BPFP	Birthplace of mother (female parent)
	SEXP	Sex
		See Usual residence
Geographic areas	CPAD	Count of persons temporarily absent from household
	HHTD	Household type
	RLHP	Relationship in household
	HRSP	Hours worked
Group households		See also Labour force
Hours worked	DWTD	Dwelling type
	HHTD	Household type
	HIDD	Household income derivation indicator
	HIND	Household income
	RPIP	Family/household reference person indicator
	MV1D	Household one year mobility indicator
	MV5D	Household five year mobility indicator
	RLHP	Relationship in household
	HLRD	Housing loan repayment (monthly)
	RNTD	Rent (weekly)
Household		See Housing costs
Housing costs		
Housing loan repayments		
Immigration	BPFP	Birthplace of mother (female parent)
	BPLP	Birthplace of individual
	BPMP	Birthplace of father (male parent)
	ENGP	Proficiency in English
	ENGP01	Proficiency in English/Language
	LANP	Language spoken at home
	YARP	Year of arrival in Australia
	FIDF	Family income derivation indicator
	FINF	Family income
	HIDD	Household income derivation indicator
Income	HIND	Household income
	INCP	Individual income
	GNGP	Industry sector
	INDP	Industry
Industry	MV1D	Household one year mobility indicator
	MV5D	Household five year indicator mobility indicator
Internal migration		

	SLAUCP	Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence census night
	SLAU1P	Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence one year ago
	SLAU5P	Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence five years ago
	STEUCP	State of usual residence census night
	STEU1P	State of usual residence one year ago
	STEU5P	State of usual residence five years ago
Journey to work	DZNP	Work destination zone
	DZSP	Work destination study area
	TPTP	Method of travel to work
Labour force	DZNP	Work destination zone
	DZSP	Work destination study area
	FIDF	Family income derivation indicator
	FINF	Family income
	GNGP	Industry sector
	HIDD	Household income derivation indicator
	HIND	Household income
	HRSP	Hours worked
	INCP	Individual income
	INDP	Industry
	LFSP	Labour force status/Status in employment
	OCCP	Occupation
	TPTP	Method of travel to work
Landlord		See Dwelling
Language	ENGP	Proficiency in English
	ENGP01	Proficiency in English/language
	LANP	Language spoken at home
Lone person	HHTD	Household type
	RLHP	Relationship in household
Male	BPMP	Birthplace of father (male parent)
	SEXP	Sex
Marital status	MDCP	Social marital status
	MSTP	Registered marital status
	SPLF	Location of spouse
Method of travel to work		See Journey to work
Mortgage		See Housing costs
Mother	BPFP	Birthplace of mother (female parent)
Motor vehicles	VEHD	Number of motor vehicles
Non-private dwelling	DWTD	Dwelling type
	NPDD	Type of non-private dwelling
	RLNP	Relationship in non-private dwelling
Occupation	OCCP	Occupation
Overseas visitors		Note: Only Age (AGEP), Sex (SEXP) and Registered marital status (MSTP) are collected for overseas visitors.
Postal area	POCUCP	Postal area of usual address on census night
Qualifications	QALFP	Post-school educational qualification: field of study
	QALLP	Post-school educational qualification: highest level
	QALYP	Post-school educational qualification: year completed
	TYPF	Type of educational institution attending
Relationship	FRLF	Relationship between families
	MDCP	Social marital status
	MSTP	Registered marital status
	RLHP	Relationship in household
	RLNP	Relationship in non-private dwelling
Religion	RELP	Religion
Rent		See Housing costs
Sex	SEXP	Sex
		See Female and Male
State	STEUCP	State of usual residence census night
	STEU1P	State of usual residence one year ago
	STEU5P	State of usual residence five years ago

Statistical Local Area (SLA)	SLAUCP	Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence census night
	SLAU1P	Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence one year ago
	SLAU5P	Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence five years ago
Structure	STRD	Dwelling structure
		See Dwelling, Family and Household
Student	ALSP	Age left school
	QALFP	Post-school educational qualification: field of study
	QALLP	Post-school educational qualification: highest level
	QALYP	Post-school educational qualification: year completed
	STUP	Full/part-time student
Temporary absentees	TYPP	Type of educational institution attending
	CPAD	Number of persons temporarily absent from household
	CPAF	Count of persons temporarily absent from family
	CDAF	Count of dependent children under 15 temporarily absent
	CDSAF	Count of dependent students (15-24) temporarily absent
	CNDAF	Count of non-dependent children temporarily absent
	SPLF	Location of spouse
	ABLP	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin
	SLAUCP	Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence census night
Torres Strait Islander Usual Residence	SLAU1P	Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence one year ago
	SLAU5P	Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence five years ago
	STEUCP	State of usual residence census night
	STEU1P	State of usual residence one year ago
	STEU5P	State of usual residence five years ago
Vehicles	YARP	Year of arrival in Australia
		See Motor vehicles
	HHTD	Household type
Visitors	RLHP	Relationship in household
		See Usual Residence
Work destination zone		See Journey to work
Year of arrival	YARP	Year of arrival in Australia

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Australian Bureau of Statistics

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander Origin - ABLP

1st Release

This variable identifies persons of Australian Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

Applicable to: All persons.

- 1 - Non-Indigenous
- 2 - Aboriginal
- 3 - Torres Strait Islander
- 4 - Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
- & - Not stated
- V - Overseas visitor

Total number of categories : 6

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Australian Bureau of Statistics

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

[Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Age - AGEP](#)

1st Release

This variable contains a person's age at last birthday. These data are collected for each person. If age is not stated it is imputed.

Applicable to: All persons.

0 - 98 - 0 to 98 singly
99 - 99 and over

Total number of categories: 100

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Australian Bureau of Statistics

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

[Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Age Left School - ALSP](#)

1st Release

This variable contains the age at which a person left primary or secondary school.

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over.

- 1** - Still at school
- 2** - Never attended school
- 3** - 14 years and under
- 4** - 15 years
- 5** - 16 years
- 6** - 17 years
- 7** - 18 years
- 8** - 19 years and over
- &** - Not stated
- @** - Not applicable
- V** - Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 11

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Persons aged under 15 years

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Australian Bureau of Statistics

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

[Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Australian Citizenship - NATP](#)

1st Release

This variable identifies holders of Australian citizenship.

Applicable to: All persons.

- 1** - Australian
- 2** - Other
- &** - Not stated
- V** - Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 4

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Australian Bureau of Statistics

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Birthplace of Individual - BPLP

1st Release

This variable is coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS).

Applicable to: All persons.

[\(Click on group to jump\)](#)

- 1 OCEANIA AND ANTARTICA
- 2 EUROPE AND THE FORMER USSR
- 3 THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA
- 4 SOUTHEAST ASIA
- 5 NORTHEAST ASIA
- 6 SOUTHERN ASIA
- 7 NORTHERN AMERICA
- 8 SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
- 9 AFRICA (EXCLUDING NORTH AFRICA)
- SUPPLEMENTARY CODES

1 OCEANIA AND ANTARTICA

10 Oceania and Antarctica, nfd

1000 Oceania and Antarctica, nfd

11 Australia

1100 Australia

12 Australian External Territories

1200 Australian External Territories, nfd

1203 Norfolk Island

1299 Other Australian External Territories

13 New Zealand

1301 New Zealand

14 Melanesia

1400 Melanesia, nfd

1401 New Caledonia

1402 Papua New Guinea

1403 Solomon Islands

1404 Vanuatu

15 Micronesia

1500 Micronesia, nfd
1501 Federated States of Micronesia
1502 Guam
1503 Kiribati
1504 Marshall Islands
1505 Nauru
1506 Northern Mariana Islands
1507 Palau

16 Polynesia (excluding Hawaii)

1600 Polynesia (excluding Hawaii), nfd
1601 Cook Islands
1602 Fiji
1603 French Polynesia
1604 Niue
1605 Samoa, American
1606 Samoa, Western
1607 Tokelau
1608 Tonga
1609 Tuvalu
1610 Wallis and Futuna
1699 Other Polynesia (excluding Hawaii)

17 Antarctica

1700 Antarctica, nfd
1701 Adelie Land (France)
1702 Argentinian Antarctic Territory
1703 Australian Antarctic Territory
1704 British Antarctic Territory
1705 Chilean Antarctic Territory
1706 Queen Maud Land (Norway)
1707 Ross Dependency (New Zealand)

2 EUROPE AND THE FORMER USSR

20 Europe and the Former USSR, nfd

2000 Europe and the Former USSR, nfd

21 The United Kingdom and Ireland

2100 The United Kingdom and Ireland, nfd
2101 England
2102 Scotland
2103 Wales
2104 Northern Ireland
2105 Channel Islands
2106 Isle of Man
2107 Ireland

22 Southern Europe

2200 Southern Europe, nfd
2201 Albania
2202 Andorra
2203 Cyprus

2204 Gibraltar
2205 Greece
2206 Holy See
2207 Italy
2208 Malta
2209 Portugal
2210 San Marino
2211 Spain
2220 Former Yugoslavia, nfd
2221 Bosnia-Herzegovina
2222 Croatia
2223 Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)
2226 Slovenia
2233 Former Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Montenegro

23 Western Europe

2300 Western Europe, nfd
2301 Austria
2302 Belgium
2303 France
2305 Germany, Federal Republic of
2306 Liechtenstein
2307 Luxembourg
2308 Monaco
2309 Netherlands
2310 Switzerland

24 Northern Europe

2400 Northern Europe, nfd
2401 Denmark
2402 Faeroe Islands
2403 Finland
2404 Greenland
2405 Iceland
2406 Norway
2407 Sweden

25 Eastern Europe

2500 Eastern Europe, nfd
2501 Bulgaria
2502 Former Czechoslovakia, nfd
2503 Hungary
2504 Poland
2505 Romania
2506 Czech Republic
2507 Slovak Republic

26 The Former USSR and the Baltic States

2600 The Former USSR and the Baltic States, nfd
2601 Armenia
2602 Azerbaijan
2603 Belarus
2604 Estonia
2605 Georgia
2606 Kazakhstan

2607 Kyrgyzstan
2608 Latvia
2609 Lithuania
2610 Moldova
2611 Russian Federation
2612 Tadjikistan
2613 Turkmenistan
2614 Ukraine
2615 Uzbekistan

3 THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

30 The Middle East and North Africa, nfd

3000 The Middle East and North Africa, nfd

31 The Middle East

3100 The Middle East, nfd
3101 Bahrain
3102 West Bank/Gaza Strip
3103 Iran
3104 Iraq
3105 Israel
3106 Jordan
3107 Kuwait
3108 Lebanon
3109 Oman
3110 Qatar
3111 Saudi Arabia
3112 Syria
3113 Turkey
3114 United Arab Emirates
3116 Yemen

32 North Africa

3200 North Africa, nfd
3201 Algeria
3202 Cape Verde
3203 Egypt
3204 Libya
3205 Mauritania
3206 Morocco
3207 Sudan
3208 Tunisia
3209 Western Sahara
3299 Other North Africa

4 SOUTHEAST ASIA

41 Southeast Asia

4100 Southeast Asia, nfd
4101 Brunei

4102 Cambodia
4103 Indonesia
4104 Laos
4105 Malaysia
4106 Burma (Myanmar)
4107 Philippines
4108 Singapore
4109 Thailand
4110 Viet Nam

5 NORTHEAST ASIA

51 Northeast Asia

5100 Northeast Asia, nfd
5101 China (excluding Taiwan Province)
5102 Hong Kong
5103 Japan
5104 Korea, Democratic People's Republic of
5105 Korea, Republic of
5106 Macau
5107 Mongolia
5108 Taiwan (Province of China)

6 SOUTHERN ASIA

61 Southern Asia

6100 Southern Asia, nfd
6101 Afghanistan
6102 Bangladesh
6103 Bhutan
6104 India
6105 Maldives
6106 Nepal
6107 Pakistan
6108 Sri Lanka

7 NORTHERN AMERICA

71 Northern America

7100 Northern America, nfd
7101 Bermuda
7102 Canada
7103 St Pierre and Miquelon
7104 United States of America

8 SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

80 South America, Central America and the Caribbean, nfd

8000 South America, Central America and the Caribbean, nfd

81 South America

8100 South America, nfd
8101 Argentina
8102 Bolivia
8103 Brazil
8104 Chile
8105 Colombia
8106 Ecuador
8107 Falkland Islands
8108 French Guiana
8109 Guyana
8110 Paraguay
8111 Peru
8112 Suriname
8113 Uruguay
8114 Venezuela

82 Central America

8200 Central America, nfd
8201 Belize
8202 Costa Rica
8203 El Salvador
8204 Guatemala
8205 Honduras
8206 Mexico
8207 Nicaragua
8208 Panama

83 The Caribbean

8300 The Caribbean, nfd
8301 Anguilla
8302 Antigua and Barbuda
8303 Aruba
8304 Bahamas
8305 Barbados
8306 Cayman Islands
8307 Cuba
8308 Dominica
8309 Dominican Republic
8310 Grenada
8311 Guadeloupe
8312 Haiti
8313 Jamaica
8314 Martinique
8315 Montserrat
8316 Netherlands Antilles
8317 Puerto Rico
8318 St Kitts-Nevis
8319 St Lucia
8320 St Vincent and the Grenadines
8321 Trinidad and Tobago
8322 Turks and Caicos Islands
8323 Virgin Islands, British

9 AFRICA (EXCLUDING NORTH AFRICA)

90 Africa (excluding North Africa), nfd

9000 Africa (excluding North Africa), nfd

91 Central and West Africa

9100 Central and West Africa, nfd

9101 Benin

9102 Burkina Faso

9103 Cameroon

9104 Central African Republic

9105 Chad

9106 Congo

9107 Cote d'Ivoire

9108 Equatorial Guinea

9109 Gabon

9110 Gambia

9111 Ghana

9112 Guinea

9113 Guinea-Bissau

9114 Liberia

9115 Mali

9116 Niger

9117 Nigeria

9118 Sao Tome and Principe

9119 Senegal

9120 Sierra Leone

9121 Togo

9122 Zaire

92 Southern and East Africa

9200 Southern and East Africa, nfd

9201 Angola

9202 Botswana

9203 Burundi

9204 Comoros (excluding Mayotte)

9205 Djibouti

9207 Kenya

9208 Lesotho

9209 Madagascar

9210 Malawi

9211 Mauritius

9212 Mayotte

9213 Mozambique

9214 Namibia

9215 Reunion

9216 Rwanda

9217 St Helena

9218 Seychelles

9219 Somalia

9220 South Africa

9221 Swaziland
9222 Tanzania
9223 Uganda
9224 Zambia
9225 Zimbabwe
9226 Eritrea
9227 Ethiopia

SUPPLEMENTARY CODES

0000 Inadequately Described
0001 At Sea
0002 Not Elsewhere Classified
&&&& Not Stated
VVVV Overseas Visitor

Total number of categories: 276

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Australian Bureau of Statistics

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Birthplace of Mother (Female Parent)
- BPFP

1st Release

This variable contains the country of birth of each individual's mother.

Applicable to: All persons.

Same categories as Birthplace of Individual (BPLP).

Total number of categories: 276

Note: It is important to be aware that BPFP and BPMP have had different meanings in different censuses. The term BPM or BPMP refers to mother's birthplace for Censuses up to and including 1986. For 1991 and 1996, the term 'BPMP' meant 'Birthplace of Male Parent' and referred to father's birthplace.

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Australian Bureau of Statistics

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

[Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Birthplace of Father \(male parent\) - BPMP](#)

1st Release

This variable contains the country of birth of each individual's father.

Applicable to: All persons.

Same categories as Birthplace of Individual (BPLP).

Total number of categories: 276

Note: It is important to be aware that BPF and BPMP have had different meanings in different censuses. The term BPF or BFPF refers to father's birthplace for Censuses up to and including 1986. For 1991 and 1996, the term 'BFPF' meant 'Birthplace of Female Parent' and referred to mother's birthplace.

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Australian Bureau of Statistics

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

[Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Child Type - CTPP](#)

2nd Release

This variable identifies the different parent-child relationships within families.

Applicable to: All children.

- 1** - Natural, or adopted child of both parents or lone parent
- 2** - Step-child of male parent
- 3** - Step-child of female parent
- 4** - Foster child, so stated
- 5** - Otherwise related child (under 15)
- 6** - Unrelated child (under 15)
- @** - Not applicable
- V** - Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 8

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Husband, wife, partners, lone parents, other related individuals, non-family members, or visitors (from within Australia) in family households
- Persons in non-family/non-classifiable households
- Persons in non-private dwellings
- Persons in migratory and off-shore CDs

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Australian Bureau of Statistics

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent - CDCAF

2nd Release

This variable counts the number of dependent children aged under 15 years that were temporarily absent from the family. Due to form limitations a maximum of three people can be coded as temporarily absent.

Applicable to: Families which include children aged under 15 years.

See also Relationship in Household (RLHP).

- 0** - No dependent children under 15 temporarily absent
- 1** - One dependent child under 15 temporarily absent
- 2** - Two dependent children under 15 temporarily absent
- 3** - Three dependent children under 15 temporarily absent
- @** - Not applicable

Total number of categories: 5

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- One parent or couple families with dependent students (15-24), non-dependent children and relatives (i.e. excludes children under 15)
- One parent or couple families with dependent students (15-24) and non-dependent children only (i.e. excludes children under 15)
- One parent or couple families with dependent students (15-24) and relatives (i.e. excludes children under 15)
- One parent or couple families with dependent students (15-24) only (i.e. excludes children under 15)
- One parent or couple families with non-dependent children and relatives (i.e. excludes children under 15)
- One parent or couple families with non-dependent children only
- Couple families without children, and with relatives
- Couple only families
- Other families
- Non-family/Non-classifiable households

- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs

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Australian Bureau of Statistics

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Count of Dependent Students (15 - 24) Temporarily Absent - CDSAF

2nd Release

This variable counts the number of dependent students aged 15-24 years that were temporarily absent from the family. Due to form limitations a maximum of three people can be coded as temporarily absent.

Applicable to: Families which include dependent students aged 15-24 years.

See also Relationship in Household (RLHP).

- 0** - No dependent students (15-24) temporarily absent
- 1** - One dependent student (15-24) temporarily absent
- 2** - Two dependent students (15-24) temporarily absent
- 3** - Three dependent students (15-24) temporarily absent
- @** - Not applicable

Total number of categories: 5

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- One parent or couple families with children under 15, non-dependent children and relatives (i.e. excludes dependent students)
- One parent or couple families with children under 15 and non dependent children only (i.e. excludes dependent students)
- One parent or couple families with children under 15 and relatives (i.e. excludes dependent students)
- One parent or couple families with children under 15 only (i.e. excludes dependent students)
- One parent or couple families with non-dependent children and relatives (i.e. excludes dependent students)
- One parent or couple families with non-dependent children only
- Couple families without children and with relatives
- Couple only families
- Other families
- Non-family/non-classifiable households

- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs

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Australian Bureau of Statistics

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent - CNDAF

2nd Release

This variable counts the number of non-dependent children that were temporarily absent from the family. Due to form limitations a maximum of three people can be coded as temporarily absent.

Applicable to: Families which include non-dependent children.

See also Relationship in Household (RLHP).

- 0** - No non-dependent children temporarily absent
- 1** - One non-dependent child temporarily absent
- 2** - Two non-dependent children temporarily absent
- 3** - Three non-dependent children temporarily absent
- @** - Not applicable

Total number of categories: 5

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- One parent or couple families with children under 15 and relatives (i.e. excludes non-dependent children)
- One parent or couple families with children under 15 only (i.e. excludes non-dependent children)
- One parent or couple families with dependent students (15-24) and relatives (i.e. excludes non-dependent children)
- One parent or couple families with dependent students (15-24) only (i.e. excludes non-dependent children)
- One parent or couple families with children under 15, dependent students (15-24) and relatives (i.e. excludes non-dependent children)
- One parent or couple families with children under 15 and dependent students (15-24) only (i.e. excludes non-dependent children)
- Couple families without children and with relatives
- Couple only families
- Other families
- Non-family/Non-classifiable households

- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs

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Australian Bureau of Statistics

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family - CPAF

2nd Release

This variable counts the total number of people who were temporarily absent from the family. Due to form limitations a maximum of three people can be coded as temporarily absent.

Applicable to: Families only.

- 0** - No persons temporarily absent from family
- 1** - One person temporarily absent from family
- 2** - Two persons temporarily absent from family
- 3** - Three persons temporarily absent from family
- @** - Not applicable

Total number of categories: 5

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Non-family/Non-classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs

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Australian Bureau of Statistics

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household - CPAD

2nd Release

This variable counts the total number of people who were temporarily absent from the household. Due to form limitations a maximum of three people can be coded as temporarily absent. This count includes husbands/wives, de facto partners, unrelated flatmates or co-tenants, children (i.e. dependent children under 15, dependent students (15-24) and non-dependent children).

Applicable to: Family and group households.

- 0** - No persons temporarily absent from household
- 1** - One person temporarily absent from household
- 2** - Two persons temporarily absent from household
- 3** - Three persons temporarily absent from household
- @** - Not applicable

Total number of categories: 5

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Lone person households
- Households containing visitors only
- Non classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs



Australian Bureau of Statistics

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

[Contents](#) >> [Section One: 1996 Census Classifications](#) >> [Dwelling Location - DLOD](#)

1st Release

This variable is used to describe the location of a private dwelling. The majority of private dwellings appear in the 'Other' category.

Applicable to: Private dwellings.

- 1 - Caravan park
- 2 - Marina
- 3 - Manufactured home estate
- 4 - Accommodation for the retired or aged (self-care)
- 5 - Other
- @ - Not applicable

Total number of categories: 6

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs

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Australian Bureau of Statistics

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Dwelling Structure - STRD

1st Release

This variable identifies the structure of private dwellings. Note that category 91 contains caravans and cabins regardless of location.

WARNING: This variable should only be used in association with Dwelling Location (DLOD) to obtain ABS standard Dwelling Structure classification.

Applicable to: Private dwellings.

Separate house

11 - Separate house

Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc. with:

21 - One storey

22 - Two or more storeys

Flat, unit or apartment

31 - In a 1 or 2 storey block

32 - In a 3 storey block

33 - In a 4 or more storey block

34 - Attached to a house

Other dwelling

91 - Caravan, cabin, houseboat

93 - Improvised home, tent, sleepers out

94 - House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.

&& - Not stated

@@ - Not applicable

Total number of categories: 12

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs



Australian Bureau of Statistics

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

[Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Dwelling Type - DWTD](#)

1st Release

This variable classifies dwellings into basic dwelling types. Note that the definition of private dwelling includes occupied residences in caravan parks, marinas, manufactured homes estates, and accommodation for the aged/retired (self-care).

See also Dwelling Location (DLOD), Structure of Dwelling (STRD), and Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD)

Applicable to: All dwellings.

- 1 - Occupied private dwelling
- 2 - Unoccupied private dwelling
- 3 - Non-private dwelling
- 4 - Migratory
- 5 - Off-shore

Total number of categories: 5

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Australian Bureau of Statistics

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Family Income Derivation Indicator - FIDF

2nd Release

This variable has been set up to allow Family Income (FINF) to be derived under different circumstances other than as described below. There are cases where Individual Income (INCP) is not stated, negative, or not available because a family member is temporarily absent. These different situations are indicated in FIDF to allow different derivations of family income as required.

Applicable to: Families in family households.

- 1** - No members aged 15+ temporarily absent and all incomes stated and no negative incomes stated
- 2** - No members aged 15+ temporarily absent and all incomes stated and one or more negative incomes stated
- 3** - No members aged 15+ temporarily absent and one or more incomes not stated and no negative incomes stated
- 4** - No members aged 15+ temporarily absent and one or more incomes not stated and one or more negative incomes stated
- 5** - One or more members aged 15+ temporarily absent but incomes stated for all members present and no negative incomes stated
- 6** - One or more members aged 15+ temporarily absent but incomes stated for all members present and one or more negative incomes stated
- 7** - One or more members aged 15+ temporarily absent and one or more incomes of members present not stated and no negative incomes stated
- 8** - One or more members aged 15+ temporarily absent and one or more incomes of members present not stated and one or more negative incomes stated
- 9** - Not applicable

Total number of categories: 9

Not applicable (9) category comprises:

- Non-family/Non-classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings

- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs

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2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Family Income (weekly) - FINF

2nd Release

This variable is calculated by summing the individual incomes reported by all family members aged 15 years and over (Negative Income is treated as no income). If any family member aged 15 years and over did not state their income, or were temporarily absent Family Income is not calculated. These families fall into the Partial income stated category. Annual income ranges are displayed within brackets.

If there is a need to recalculate this variable under different circumstances users can use the derived variable Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF) in conjunction with Individual Income (INCP) to create a new family income variable.

Applicable to: Families in family households.

- 1 - Negative income
- 2 - Nil income
- 3 - \$1 - \$39 (\$1 - \$2,079)
- 4 - \$40 - \$79 (\$2,080 - \$4,159)
- 5 - \$80 - \$119 (\$4,160 - \$6,239)
- 6 - \$120 - \$159 (\$6,240 - \$8,319)
- 7 - \$160 - \$199 (\$8,320 - \$10,399)
- 8 - \$200 - \$299 (\$10,400 - \$15,599)
- 9 - \$300 - \$399 (\$15,600 - \$20,799)
- 10 - \$400 - \$499 (\$20,800 - \$25,999)
- 11 - \$500 - \$599 (\$26,000 - \$31,199)
- 12 - \$600 - \$699 (\$31,200 - \$36,399)
- 13 - \$700 - \$799 (\$36,400 - \$41,599)
- 14 - \$800 - \$999 (\$41,600 - \$51,999)
- 15 - \$1,000 - \$1,199 (\$52,000 - \$62,399)
- 16 - \$1,200 - \$1,499 (\$62,400 - \$77,999)
- 17 - \$1,500 - \$1,999 (\$78,000 - \$103,999)
- 18 - \$2,000 or more (\$104,000 or more)
- 19 - Partial income stated
- 20 - All incomes not stated
- 21 - Not applicable
- 22 - Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 22

Not applicable (21) category comprises:

- Non - family/Non - classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings

- Non - private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs

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Australian Bureau of Statistics

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

[Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Family Number - FNOF](#)

2nd Release

In a multiple family household this variable indicates whether a family as classified in Family Type (FMTF) is either the primary, second or third family household. In a one family household Family Number is always Primary family.

Applicable to: Families in family households.

- 1 - Primary family
- 2 - Second family
- 3 - Third family
- @ - Not applicable

Total number of categories: 4

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Non-family/Non-classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs

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2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Family Type - FMTF

2nd Release

This variable classifies families into different types. When classifying families into different types, information about temporarily absent family members is used.

Applicable to: Families in family households.

1 - COUPLE FAMILY

11 - WITH CHILDREN UNDER 15

111 - and non-dependent children

1111 - and relatives

1112 - without relatives

112 - without non-dependents

1121 - and relatives

1122 - without relatives

12 - WITH DEPENDENT STUDENTS(15-24)

121 - and non-dependent children

1211 - and relatives

1212 - without relatives

122 - without non-dependents

1221 - and relatives

1222 - without relatives

13 - WITH CHILDREN UNDER 15 AND DEPENDENT STUDENTS (15-24)

131 - and non-dependent children

1311 - and relatives

1312 - without relatives

132 - without non-dependent children

1321 - and relatives

1322 - without relatives

14 - WITH NON-DEPENDENT CHILDREN

141 - with non-dependent children

1411 - and relatives

1412 - without relatives

2 - COUPLE FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN

24 - COUPLE FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN

242 - Couple family without children

2421 - and relatives

2422 - without relatives

3 - ONE PARENT FAMILY

31 - WITH CHILDREN UNDER 15

311 - and non-dependent children

3111 - and relatives

3112 - without relatives

312 - without non-dependent children

3121 - and relatives

3122 - without relatives

32 - WITH DEPENDENT STUDENTS (15-24)

321 - and non-dependent children

3211 - and relatives

3212 - without relatives

322 - without non-dependent children

3221 - and relatives

3222 - without relatives

33 - WITH CHILDREN UNDER 15 AND DEPENDENT STUDENTS (15-24)

331 - and non-dependent children

3311 - and relatives

3312 - without relatives

332 - without non-dependent children

3321 - and relatives

3322 - without relatives

34 - WITH NON-DEPENDENT CHILDREN

341- and non-dependent children

3411 - and relatives

3412 - without relatives

9 - OTHER FAMILY

94 - OTHER FAMILY

942 - Other family

9429 - Other family

Total number of categories: 32

Not applicable (@@@@) category comprises:

- Non-family/Non-classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs

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2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Family/Household Reference Person Indicator - RPIP

2nd Release

The Family/Household Reference Person Indicator variable identifies the person who is used as the basis for determining the familial and non-familial relationships within a household. It is usually the person who has identified himself/herself as person one on the Household Form. The household reference person in a multiple family household can be identified as the family reference person in the primary family.

WARNING: This variable is to be used with caution as it is not an indication of 'household headship'.

Applicable to: Persons in family, group, lone person households.

Reference person in a family household

- 1 - Primary family reference person
- 2 - Second family reference person
- 3 - Third family reference person

Reference person in a non-family household

- 4 - Non-family reference person

Other

- 5 - Other person
- @ - Not applicable
- V - Overseas

Total number of categories: 7

Not applicable (@) category comprises: Persons in households containing visitors only

- Persons in non classifiable households
- Persons in non-private dwellings
- Persons in migratory and off-shore CDs



Australian Bureau of Statistics

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

[Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Full/Part-Time Student - STUP](#)

1st Release

This variable describes the full or part-time status of students.

See also Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

Applicable to: All persons

- 1** - Not attending
- 2** - Full-time student
- 3** - Part-time student
- &** - Not stated (institution (TYPP) stated, full/part-time status (STUP) not stated)
- 4** - Not stated (both institution (TYPP) and full/part-time status (STUP) not stated)
- V** - Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 6

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2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Furnished/Unfurnished Rented Dwelling - FUF D

1st Release

This variable records whether or not rented dwellings (as classified in Tenure Type (TEND)) are furnished or unfurnished.

Applicable to: Rented occupied private dwellings (including rent free accommodation).

- 1 - Fully furnished
- 2 - Partly furnished
- 3 - Unfurnished
- & - Not stated
- @ - Not applicable

Total number of categories: 5

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Occupied private dwellings with Tenure Type (TEND) of Fully owned, Being purchased, Being purchased under a Rent/Buy scheme, Occupied under a life tenure scheme, Other and Not stated
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs

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2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

[Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Hours Worked - HRSP](#)

2nd Release

This variable indicates the number of hours worked in all jobs during the week prior to census night.

Applicable to: Employed persons.

- 1 - None
- 2 - 1-15 hours
- 3 - 16 - 24 hours
- 4 - 25 - 34 hours
- 5 - 35 - 39 hours
- 6 - 40 hours
- 7 - 41- 48 hours
- 8 - 49 or more hours
- & - Not stated
- @ - Not applicable
- V - Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 11

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Unemployed persons, looking for either full-time or part-time work
- Persons not in the labour force
- Persons with Labour Force status/Status In Employment (LFSP) Not stated
- Persons aged under 15 years

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2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Household Income Derivation Indicator - HIDD

2nd Release

This variable has been set up to allow Household Income (HIND) to be derived under different circumstances other than described below. There are cases where Individual Income (INCP) is not stated, negative, or not available because a household member is temporarily absent. These different situations are indicated in HIDD to allow different derivations of household income as required.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings.

- 1** - No members aged 15+ temporarily absent and all incomes stated and no negative incomes stated
- 2** - No members aged 15+ temporarily absent and all incomes stated and one or more negative incomes stated
- 3** - No members aged 15+ temporarily absent and one or more incomes not stated and no negative incomes stated
- 4** - No members aged 15+ temporarily absent and one or more incomes not stated and one or more negative incomes stated
- 5** - One or more members aged 15+ temporarily absent but incomes stated for all members present and no negative incomes stated
- 6** - One or more members aged 15+ temporarily absent but incomes stated for all members present and one or more negative incomes stated
- 7** - One or more members aged 15+ temporarily absent and one or more incomes of members present not stated and no negative incomes stated
- 8** - One or more members aged 15+ temporarily absent and one or more incomes of members present not stated and one or more negative incomes stated
- 9** - Not applicable

Total number of categories: 9

Not applicable (9) category comprises:

- Non-private dwellings
- Unoccupied private dwellings

- Migratory and off-shore CDs
- Not classifiable

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2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Household income (weekly) - HIND

2nd Release

Household Income is derived by summing the individual incomes reported by all household members (Negative Income is treated as no income). If any household member aged 15 years and over did not state their income, or were temporarily absent Household Income is not calculated. These families fall into the Partial Income Stated category. Annual income ranges are included in brackets.

If there is a need to recalculate this variable under different circumstances users can use the derived variable Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD) in conjunction with Individual Income (INCP) to create a new household income variable.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings.

- 1 - Negative income
- 2 - Nil income
- 3 - \$1 - \$39 (\$1 - \$2,079)
- 4 - \$40 - \$79 (\$2,080 - \$4,159)
- 5 - \$80 - \$119 (\$4,160 - \$6,239)
- 6 - \$120 - \$159 (\$6,240 - \$8,319)
- 7 - \$160 - \$199 (\$8,320 - \$10,399)
- 8 - \$200 - \$299 (\$10,400 - \$15,599)
- 9 - \$300 - \$399 (\$15,600 - \$20,799)
- 10 - \$400 - \$499 (\$20,800 - \$25,999)
- 11 - \$500 - \$599 (\$26,000 - \$31,199)
- 12 - \$600 - \$699 (\$31,200 - \$36,399)
- 13 - \$700 - \$799 (\$36,400 - \$41,599)
- 14 - \$800 - \$999 (\$41,600 - \$51,999)
- 15 - \$1,000 - \$1,199 (\$52,000 - \$62,399)

16 - \$1,200 - \$1,499 (\$62,400 - \$77,999)

17 - \$1,500 - \$1,999 (\$78,000 - \$103,999)

18 - \$2,000 or more (\$104,000 or more)

19 - Partial income stated

20 - All incomes not stated

21 - Not applicable

Total number of categories: 21

Not applicable (21) category comprises:

- Non-private dwellings
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs
- Other not classifiable

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2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Household One Year Mobility Indicator - MV1D

2nd Release

This derived variable shows the movements of household members since one year prior to the Census. Visitors and households containing only visitors are excluded.

Applicable to: Family, group, lone person households.

- 1 - All residents aged one year and over changed address during last year
- 2 - Some residents aged one year and over changed address during last year, all stated address one year ago
- 3 - No residents aged one year and over have changed address during the last year
- 4 - Not stated
- 5 - Not applicable

Total number of categories: 5

Not applicable (5) category comprises: Households containing visitors only

- Non classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs

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2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Household Five Year Mobility Indicator - MV5D

2nd Release

This derived variable shows the movements of household members since five years prior to the Census. Visitors and households containing only visitors are excluded.

Applicable to: Family, group, lone person households.

- 1** - All residents aged five years and over changed address during the last five years
- 2** - Some residents aged five years and over changed address over last five years but all stated address five years ago
- 3** - No residents aged five years and over changed address over the last five years
- 4** - Not stated
- 5** - Not applicable

Total number of categories: 5

Not applicable (5) category comprises:

- Households containing visitors only
- Non classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Household Type - HHTD

2nd Release

This variable describes the type of household within a dwelling.

Family Households can contain non-family members (unrelated persons and visitors). The first three categories (1113) of this classification can be further broken down to show those households with only family members present and those with non-family members present. This is in line with the alternate ABS standard for this classification. Users requiring this level of information should indicate their requirements to the ABS Client Services Consultant when specifying tables.

Due to processing limitations a maximum of three families can be coded to a household. Lone Person Households can contain visitors. Visitor only households can contain Overseas Visitors.

The Other Not Classifiable category includes those households which were temporarily unoccupied at the time of the Census, but the collector has ascertained that it was normally occupied, households that contained only persons aged under 15 years, or households which could not be classified elsewhere in this classification because there was insufficient information on the Census form.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings.

1 - Family households

11 - One family household

12 - Two family household

13 - Three family household

2 - Non-family households

21 - Lone person household

22 - Group household

3 - Not classifiable

31 - Visitors only

32 - Other not classifiable

@@ - Not applicable

Total number of categories: 8

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

- Non-private dwellings
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs



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2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) - HLRD

1st Release

This variable contains the amount of money spent monthly on housing loan repayments. In standard census products ranges are used rather than individual dollar amounts. The ranges are listed as a derived variable, **HLRD01**.

See also **Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) - in ranges (derived) (HLRD01)**.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings being purchased (including being purchased under a rent/buy scheme).

0000 - 9999 - \$0 to \$9,999 singly

&&&& - Not stated

@@@@ - Not applicable

Total number of categories: 10,002 (up to)

Not applicable (@@@@) category comprises:

- Occupied private dwellings with Tenure Type (TEND) of Fully owned, Rented, Occupied rent free, Occupied under a life tenure scheme, Other and Not stated
- Non-private dwellings
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs

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2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Housing Loan Repayments (monthly)
- in ranges - HLRD01

1st Release

This variable contains the amount of money spent on housing loan repayments in **ranges**.
Individual dollar amounts are available, see **Housing Loan Repayments (Monthly) (HLRD)**.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings being purchased.

- 1 - \$1 - \$199
- 2 - \$200 - \$399
- 3 - \$400 - \$499
- 4 - \$500 - \$599
- 5 - \$600 - \$699
- 6 - \$700 - \$799
- 7 - \$800 - \$899
- 8 - \$900 - \$999
- 9 - \$1,000 - \$1,099
- 10 - \$1,100 - \$1,199
- 11 - \$1,200 - \$1,299
- 12 - \$1,300 - \$1,399
- 13 - \$1,400 - \$1,499
- 14 - \$1,500 and over
- 15 - Not stated
- 16 - Not applicable

Total number of categories: 16

Not applicable (16) category comprises:

- Occupied private dwellings with Tenure Type (TEND) of Fully owned, Rented, Occupied rent free, Occupied under a life tenure scheme, Other and Not stated
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs



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2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

[Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Imputation flag - IMPP](#)

1st Release

This variable contains indicators which show whether Age (AGEP), Registered Marital Status (MSTP), SLA of Usual Residence Census Night (SLAUCP) or State of Usual Residence Census Night (STEUCP) were imputed.

Applicable to: All persons.

IMPP	AGEP	MSTP	STEUCP	SLAUCP
1	Stated	Stated	Stated	Stated
2	Imputed	Imputed	Imputed	Imputed
3	Stated	Stated	Stated	Imputed
4	Imputed	Imputed	Imputed	Stated
5	Stated	Stated	Imputed	Imputed
6	Imputed	Imputed	Stated	Stated
7	Stated	Imputed	Imputed	Imputed
8	Imputed	Stated	Stated	Stated
9	Stated	Imputed	Imputed	Stated
10	Imputed	Stated	Stated	Imputed
11	Stated	Stated	Imputed	Stated
12	Imputed	Imputed	Stated	Imputed
13	Stated	Imputed	Stated	Stated
14	Imputed	Stated	Imputed	Imputed
15	Stated	Imputed	Stated	Imputed
16	Imputed	Stated	Imputed	Stated
17	Stated	Stated	V	V
18	Imputed	Imputed	V	V
19	Stated	Imputed	V	V
20	Imputed	Stated	V	V

Note: A 'V' in the above table indicates that the respondent is an Overseas Visitor

Total number of categories: 20

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Australian Bureau of Statistics

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Income - INCP

1st Release

This variable indicates the gross income (including pensions and allowances) that the person usually receives each week. Annual amounts appear in brackets.

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over.

- 1** - Negative income
- 2** - Nil income
- 3** - \$1 - \$39 (\$1 - \$2,079)
- 4** - \$40 - \$79 (\$2,080 - \$4,159)
- 5** - \$80 - \$119 (\$4,160 - \$6,239)
- 6** - \$120 - \$159 (\$6,240 - \$8,319)
- 7** - \$160 - \$199 (\$8,320 - \$10,399)
- 8** - \$200 - \$299 (\$10,400 - \$15,599)
- 9** - \$300 - \$399 (\$15,600 - \$20,799)
- 10** - \$400 - \$499 (\$20,800 - \$25,999)
- 11** - \$500 - \$599 (\$26,000 - \$31,199)
- 12** - \$600 - \$699 (\$31,200 - \$36,399)
- 13** - \$700 - \$799 (\$36,400 - \$41,599)
- 14** - \$800 - \$999 (\$41,600 - \$51,999)
- 15** - \$1,000 - \$1,499 (\$52,000 - \$77,999)
- 16** - \$1,500 or more (\$78,000 or more)
- &&** - Not stated
- @@** - Not applicable
- VV** - Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 19

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

- Persons aged under 15 years

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Australian Bureau of Statistics

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Industry - INDP

2nd release

This variable is coded using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC). The main tasks that a person performed in the main job held during the week prior to census night and the name and address of the employer are used to determine the industry of employment.

Applicable to: Employed persons.

A: AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING
B: MINING
C: MANUFACTURING
D: ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY
E: CONSTRUCTION
F: WHOLESALE TRADE
G: RETAIL TRADE
H: ACCOMODATION, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS
I: TRANSPORT AND STORAGE
J: COMMUNICATION SERVICES
K: FINANCE AND INSURANCE
L: PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES
M: GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE
N: EDUCATION
O: HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES
P: CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES
Q: PERSONAL AND OTHER SERVICES
R: NON-CLASSIFIABLE ECONOMIC UNITS

A - AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

A0	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, undefined
A00	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, undefined
A000	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, undefined
01	Agriculture
010	Agriculture, undefined
0100	Agriculture, undefined
011	Horticulture and Fruit Growing
0110	Horticulture and Fruit Growing, undefined
0111	Plant Nurseries
0112	Cut Flower and Flower Seed Growing
0113	Vegetable Growing
0114	Grape Growing
0115	Apple and Pear Growing

	0116	Stone Fruit Growing
	0117	Kiwi Fruit Growing
	0119	Fruit Growing, nec
012		Grain, Sheep and Beef Cattle Farming
	0120	Grain, Sheep and Beef Cattle Farming, undefined
	0121	Grain Growing
	0122	Grain-Sheep and Grain-Beef Cattle Farming
	0123	Sheep-Beef Cattle Farming
	0124	Sheep Farming
	0125	Beef Cattle Farming
013		Dairy Cattle Farming
	0130	Dairy Cattle Farming
014		Poultry Farming
	0140	Poultry Farming, undefined
	0141	Poultry Farming (Meat)
	0142	Poultry Farming (Eggs)
015		Other Livestock Farming
	0150	Other Livestock Farming, undefined
	0151	Pig Farming
	0152	Horse Farming
	0153	Deer Farming
	0159	Livestock Farming, nec
016		Other Crop Growing
	0160	Other Crop Growing, undefined
	0161	Sugar Cane Growing
	0162	Cotton Growing
	0169	Crop and Plant Growing, nec
02		Services to Agriculture; Hunting and Trapping
	020	Services to Agriculture; Hunting and Trapping, undefined
	0200	Services to Agriculture; Hunting and Trapping undefined
021		Services to Agriculture
	0210	Services to Agriculture, undefined
	0211	Cotton Ginning
	0212	Shearing Services
	0213	Aerial Agricultural Services
	0219	Services to Agriculture, nec
022		Hunting and Trapping
	0220	Hunting and Trapping
03		Forestry and Logging
	030	Forestry and Logging
	0300	Forestry and Logging, undefined
	0301	Forestry
	0302	Logging
	0303	Services to Forestry
04		Commercial Fishing
	040	Commercial Fishing, undefined
	0400	Commercial Fishing, undefined
041		Marine Fishing
	0410	Marine Fishing, undefined
	0411	Rock Lobster Fishing
	0412	Prawn Fishing
	0413	Finfish Trawling
	0414	Squid Jigging
	0415	Line Fishing
	0419	Marine Fishing, nec
042		Aquaculture
	0420	Aquaculture

B - MINING

B0		Mining, undefined
	B00	Mining, undefined
	B000	Mining, undefined

11		Coal Mining
	110	Coal Mining
	1100	Coal Mining, undefined
	1101	Black Coal Mining
	1102	Brown Coal Mining
12		Oil and Gas Extraction
	120	Oil and Gas Extraction
	1200	Oil and Gas Extraction
13		Metal Ore Mining
	131	Metal Ore Mining
	1310	Metal Ore Mining, undefined
	1311	Iron Ore Mining
	1312	Bauxite Mining
	1313	Copper Ore Mining
	1314	Gold Ore Mining
	1315	Mineral Sand Mining
	1316	Nickel Ore Mining
	1317	Silver-Lead-Zinc Ore Mining
	1319	Metal Ore Mining, nec
14		Other Mining
	140	Other Mining, undefined
	1400	Other Mining, undefined
	141	Construction Material Mining
	1410	Construction Material Mining, undefined
	1411	Gravel and Sand Quarrying
	1419	Construction Material Mining, nec
	142	Mining, nec
	1420	Mining, nec
15		Services to Mining
	150	services to Mining , undefined
	1500	Services to Mining, undefined
	151	Exploration
	1510	Exploration, undefined
	1511	Petroleum Exploration (Own Account)
	1512	Petroleum Exploration Services
	1513	Mineral Exploration (Own Account)
	1514	Mineral Exploration Services
	152	Other Mining Services
	1520	Other Mining Services

C - MANUFACTURING

C0		Manufacturing, undefined
	C00	Manufacturing, undefined
	C000	Manufacturing, undefined
21		Food, Beverage and Tobacco Manufacturing
	210	Food, Beverage and Tobacco Manufacturing, undefined
	2100	Food, Beverage and Tobacco Manufacturing, undefined
	211	Meat and Meat Product Manufacturing
	2110	Meat and Meat Product Manufacturing, undefined
	2111	Meat Processing
	2112	Poultry Processing
	2113	Bacon, Ham and Smallgood Manufacturing
	212	Dairy Product Manufacturing
	2120	Dairy Product Manufacturing, undefined
	2121	Milk and Cream Processing
	2122	Ice Cream Manufacturing
	2129	Dairy Product Manufacturing, nec
	213	Fruit and Vegetable Processing
	2130	Fruit and Vegetable Processing

214	Oil and Fat Manufacturing
2140	Oil and Fat Manufacturing
215	Flour Mill and Cereal Food Manufacturing
2150	Flour Mill and Cereal Food Manufacturing, undefined
2151	Flour Mill Product Manufacturing
2152	Cereal Food and Baking Mix Manufacturing
216	Bakery Product Manufacturing
2160	Bakery Product Manufacturing, undefined
2161	Bread Manufacturing
2162	Cake and Pastry Manufacturing
2163	Biscuit Manufacturing
217	Other Food Manufacturing
2170	Other Food Manufacturing, undefined
2171	Sugar Manufacturing
2172	Confectionery Manufacturing
2173	Seafood Processing
2174	Prepared Animal and Bird Feed Manufacturing
2179	Food Manufacturing, nec
218	Beverage and Malt Manufacturing
2180	Beverage and Malt Manufacturing, undefined
2181	Soft Drink, Cordial and Syrup Manufacturing
2182	Beer and Malt Manufacturing
2183	Wine Manufacturing
2184	Spirit Manufacturing
219	Tobacco Product Manufacturing
2190	Tobacco Product Manufacturing
22	Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Manufacturing
220	Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Manufacturing, undefined
2200	Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Manufacturing, undefined
221	Textile Fibre, Yarn and Woven Fabric Manufacturing
2210	Textile Fibre, Yarn and Woven Fabric Manufacturing, undefined
2211	Wool Scouring
2212	Synthetic Fibre Textile Manufacturing
2213	Cotton Textile Manufacturing
2214	Wool Textile Manufacturing
2215	Textile Finishing
222	Textile Product Manufacturing
2220	Textile Product Manufacturing, undefined
2221	Made-Up Textile Product Manufacturing
2222	Textile Floor Covering Manufacturing
2223	Rope, Cordage and Twine Manufacturing
2229	Textile Product Manufacturing, nec
223	Knitting Mills
2230	Knitting Mills, undefined
2231	Hosiery Manufacturing
2232	Cardigan and Pullover Manufacturing
2239	Knitting Mill Product Manufacturing, nec
224	Clothing Manufacturing
2240	Clothing Manufacturing, undefined
2241	Men's and Boys' Wear Manufacturing
2242	Women's and Girls' Wear Manufacturing
2243	Sleepwear, Underwear and Infant Clothing Manufacturing
2249	Clothing Manufacturing, nec
225	Footwear Manufacturing
2250	Footwear Manufacturing
226	Leather and Leather Product Manufacturing
2260	Leather and Leather Product Manufacturing, undefined
2261	Leather Tanning and Fur Dressing
2262	Leather and Leather Substitute Product Manufacturing
23	Wood and Paper Product Manufacturing
230	Wood and Paper Product Manufacturing, undefined
2300	Wood and Paper Product Manufacturing, undefined

231	Log Sawmilling and Timber Dressing
2310	Log Sawmilling and Timber Dressing, undefined
2311	Log Sawmilling
2312	Wood Chipping
2313	Timber Resawing and Dressing
232	Other Wood Product Manufacturing
2320	Other Wood Product Manufacturing, undefined
2321	Plywood and Veneer Manufacturing
2322	Fabricated Wood Manufacturing
2323	Wooden Structural Component Manufacturing
2329	Wood Product Manufacturing, nec
233	Paper and Paper Product Manufacturing
2330	Paper and Paper Product Manufacturing, undefined
2331	Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Manufacturing
2332	Solid Paperboard Container Manufacturing
2333	Corrugated Paperboard Container Manufacturing
2334	Paper Bag and Sack Manufacturing
2339	Paper Product Manufacturing, nec
24	Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media
240	Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media, undefined
2400	Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media, undefined
241	Printing and Services to Printing
2410	Printing and Services to Printing, undefined
2411	Paper Stationery Manufacturing
2412	Printing
2413	Services to Printing
242	Publishing
2420	Publishing, undefined
2421	Newspaper Printing or Publishing
2422	Other Periodical Publishing
2423	Book and Other Publishing
243	Recorded Media Manufacturing and Publishing
2430	Recorded Media Manufacturing and Publishing
25	Petroleum, Coal, Chemical and Associated Product Manufacturing
250	Petroleum, Coal Chemical and Associated Product Manufacturing, undefined
2500	Petroleum, Coal, Chemical and Associated Product Manufacturing, undefined
251	Petroleum Refining
2510	Petroleum Refining
252	Petroleum and Coal Product Manufacturing, nec
2520	Petroleum and Coal Product Manufacturing, nec
253	Basic Chemical Manufacturing
2530	Basic Chemical Manufacturing, undefined
2531	Fertiliser Manufacturing
2532	Industrial Gas Manufacturing
2533	Synthetic Resin Manufacturing
2534	Organic Industrial Chemical Manufacturing, nec
2535	Inorganic Industrial Chemical Manufacturing, nec
254	Other Chemical Product Manufacturing
2540	Other Chemical Product Manufacturing, undefined
2541	Explosive Manufacturing
2542	Paint Manufacturing
2543	Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Product Manufacturing
2544	Pesticide Manufacturing
2545	Soap and Other Detergent Manufacturing
2546	Cosmetic and Toiletry Preparation Manufacturing
2547	Ink Manufacturing
2549	Chemical Product Manufacturing, nec
255	Rubber Product Manufacturing
2550	Rubber Product Manufacturing, undefined
2551	Rubber Tyre Manufacturing
2559	Rubber Product Manufacturing, nec

256	Plastic Product Manufacturing
2560	Plastic Product Manufacturing, undefined
2561	Plastic Blow Moulded Product Manufacturing
2562	Plastic Extruded Product Manufacturing
2563	Plastic Bag and Film Manufacturing
2564	Plastic Product Rigid Fibre Reinforced Manufacturing
2565	Plastic Foam Product Manufacturing
2566	Plastic Injection Moulded Product Manufacturing
26	Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing
260	Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing, undefined
2600	Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing, undefined
261	Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing
2610	Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing
262	Ceramic Product Manufacturing
2620	Ceramic Product Manufacturing, undefined
2621	Clay Brick Manufacturing
2622	Ceramic Product Manufacturing
2623	Ceramic Tile and Pipe Manufacturing
2629	Ceramic Product Manufacturing, nec
263	Cement, Lime, Plaster and Concrete Product Manufacturing
2630	Cement, Lime, Plaster and Concrete Product Manufacturing, undefined
2631	Cement and Lime Manufacturing
2632	Plaster Product Manufacturing
2633	Concrete Slurry Manufacturing
2634	Concrete Pipe and Box Culvert Manufacturing
2635	Concrete Product Manufacturing, nec
264	Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing, nec
2640	Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing, nec
27	Metal Product Manufacturing
270	Metal Product Manufacturing, undefined
2700	Metal Product Manufacturing, undefined
271	Iron and Steel Manufacturing
2710	Iron and Steel Manufacturing, undefined
2711	Basic Iron and Steel Manufacturing
2712	Iron and Steel Casting and Forging
2713	Steel Pipe and Tube Manufacturing
272	Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacturing
2720	Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacturing, undefined
2721	Alumina Production
2722	Aluminium Smelting
2723	Copper, Silver, Lead and Zinc Smelting, Refining
2729	Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacturing, nec
273	Non-Ferrous Basic Metal Product Manufacturing
2730	Non-Ferrous Basic Metal Product Manufacturing, undefined
2731	Aluminium Rolling, Drawing, Extruding
2732	Non-Ferrous Metal Rolling, Drawing, Extruding n.e.c.
2733	Non-Ferrous Metal Casting
274	Structural Metal Product Manufacturing
2740	Structural Metal Product Manufacturing, undefined
2741	Structural Steel Fabricating
2742	Architectural Aluminium Product Manufacturing
2749	Structural Metal Product Manufacturing, nec
275	Sheet Metal Product Manufacturing
2750	Sheet Metal Product Manufacturing, undefined
2751	Metal Container Manufacturing
2759	Sheet Metal Product Manufacturing, nec
276	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing
2760	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing, undefined
2761	Hand Tool and General Hardware Manufacturing
2762	Spring and Wire Product Manufacturing
2763	Nut, Bolt, Screw and Rivet Manufacturing
2764	Metal Coating and Finishing
2765	Non-Ferrous Pipe Fitting Manufacturing

2769 Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing, nec

28 Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing

- 280 Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing, undefined
- 2800 Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing, undefined
- 281 Motor Vehicle and Part Manufacturing
- 2810 Motor Vehicle and Part Manufacturing, undefined
- 2811 Motor Vehicle Manufacturing
- 2812 Motor Vehicle Body Manufacturing
- 2813 Automotive Electrical and Instrument Manufacturing
- 2819 Automotive Component Manufacturing, nec
- 282 Other Transport Equipment Manufacturing
- 2820 Other Transport Equipment Manufacturing, undefined
- 2821 Shipbuilding
- 2822 Boatbuilding
- 2823 Railway Equipment Manufacturing
- 2824 Aircraft Manufacturing
- 2829 Transport Equipment Manufacturing, nec
- 283 Photographic and Scientific Equipment Manufacturing
- 2830 Photographic and Scientific Equipment Manufacturing, undefined
- 2831 Photographic and Optical Good Manufacturing
- 2832 Medical and Surgical Equipment Manufacturing
- 2839 Professional and Scientific Equipment Manufacturing, nec
- 284 Electronic Equipment Manufacturing
- 2840 Electronic Equipment Manufacturing, undefined
- 2841 Computer and Business Machine Manufacturing
- 2842 Telecommunication, Broadcasting and Transceiving Equipment Manufacturing
- 2849 Electronic Equipment Manufacturing, nec
- 285 Electrical Equipment and Appliance Manufacturing
- 2850 Electrical Equipment and Appliance Manufacturing, undefined
- 2851 Household Appliance Manufacturing
- 2852 Electric Cable and Wire Manufacturing
- 2853 Battery Manufacturing
- 2854 Electric Light and Sign Manufacturing
- 2859 Electrical and Equipment Manufacturing, nec
- 286 Industrial Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing
- 2860 Industrial Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing, undefined
- 2861 Agricultural Machinery Manufacturing
- 2862 Mining and Construction Machinery Manufacturing
- 2863 Food Processing Machinery Manufacturing
- 2864 Machine Tool and Part Manufacturing
- 2865 Lifting and Material Handling Equipment Manufacturing
- 2866 Pump and Compressor Manufacturing
- 2867 Commercial Space Heating and Cooling Equipment Manufacturing
- 2869 Industrial Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing nec

29 Other Manufacturing

- 290 Other Manufacturing, undefined
- 2900 Other Manufacturing, undefined
- 291 Prefabricated Building Manufacturing
- 2910 Prefabricated Building Manufacturing, undefined
- 2911 Prefabricated Metal Building Manufacturing
- 2919 Prefabricated Building Manufacturing, nec
- 292 Furniture Manufacturing
- 2920 Furniture Manufacturing, undefined
- 2921 Wooden Furniture and Upholstered Seat Manufacturing
- 2922 Sheet Metal Furniture Manufacturing
- 2923 Mattress Manufacturing (Except Rubber)
- 2929 Furniture Manufacturing, nec
- 294 Other Manufacturing
- 2940 Other Manufacturing, undefined
- 2941 Jewellery and Silverware Manufacturing
- 2942 Toy and Sporting Good Manufacturing

D - ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY

D0		Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, undefined
	D00	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, undefined
	D000	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, undefined
36		Electricity and Gas Supply
	360	Electricity and Gas Supply, undefined
	3600	Electricity and Gas Supply, undefined
	361	Electricity Supply
	3610	Electricity Supply
	362	Gas Supply
	3620	Gas Supply
37		Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services
	370	Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services
	3700	Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services, undefined
	3701	Water Supply
	3702	Sewerage and Drainage Services

E - CONSTRUCTION

E0		Construction, undefined
	E00	Construction, undefined
	E000	Construction, undefined
41		General Construction
	410	General Construction, undefined
	4100	General Construction, undefined
	411	Building Construction
	4110	Building Construction, undefined
	4111	House Construction
	4112	Residential Building Construction, nec
	4113	Non-Residential Building Construction
	412	Non-Building Construction
	4120	Non-Building Construction, undefined
	4121	Road and Bridge Construction
	4122	Non-Building Construction, nec
42		Construction Trade Services
	420	Construction Trade Services, undefined
	4200	Construction Trade Services, undefined
	421	Site Preparation Services
	4210	Site Preparation Services
	422	Building Structure Services
	4220	Building Structure Services, undefined
	4221	Concreting Services
	4222	Bricklaying Services
	4223	Roofing Services
	4224	Structural Steel Erection Services
	423	Installation Trade Services
	4230	Installation Trade Services, undefined
	4231	Plumbing Services
	4232	Electrical Services
	4233	Air Conditioning and Heating Services
	4234	Fire and Security System Services
	424	Building Completion Services
	4240	Building Completion Services, undefined
	4241	Plastering and Ceiling Services
	4242	Carpentry Services
	4243	Tiling and Carpeting Services

	4244	Painting and Decorating Services
	4245	Glazing Services
425		Other Construction Services
	4250	Other Construction Services, undefined
	4251	Landscaping Services
	4259	Construction Services, nec

F - WHOLESALE TRADE

F0		Wholesale Trade, undefined
	F00	Wholesale Trade, undefined
	F000	Wholesale Trade, undefined
45		Basic Material Wholesaling
	450	Basic Material Wholesaling, undefined
	4500	Basic Material Wholesaling, undefined
	451	Farm Produce Wholesaling
	4510	Farm Produce Wholesaling, undefined
	4511	Wool Wholesaling
	4512	Cereal Grain Wholesaling
	4519	Farm Produce and Supplies Wholesaling, nec
	452	Mineral, Metal and Chemical Wholesaling
	4520	Mineral, Metal and Chemical Wholesaling, undefined
	4521	Petroleum Product Wholesaling
	4522	Metal and Mineral Wholesaling
	4523	Chemical Wholesaling
	453	Builders Supplies Wholesaling
	4530	Builders Supplies Wholesaling, undefined
	4531	Timber Wholesaling
	4539	Building Supplies Wholesaling, nec
46		Machinery and Motor Vehicle Wholesaling
	460	Machinery and Motor Vehicle Wholesaling, undefined
	4600	Machinery and Motor Vehicle Wholesaling, undefined
	461	Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling
	4610	Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling, undefined
	4611	Farm and Construction Machinery Wholesaling
	4612	Professional Equipment Wholesaling
	4613	Computer Wholesaling
	4614	Business Machine Wholesaling, nec
	4615	Electrical and Electronic Equipment Wholesaling nec
	4619	Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling, nec
	462	Motor Vehicle Wholesaling
	4620	Motor Vehicle Wholesaling, undefined
	4621	Car Wholesaling
	4622	Commercial Vehicle Wholesaling
	4623	Motor Vehicle New Part Dealing
	4624	Motor Vehicle Dismantling and Used Part Dealing
47		Personal and Household Good Wholesaling
	470	Personal and Household Good Wholesaling, undefined
	4700	Personal and Household Good Wholesaling, undefined
	471	Food, Drink and Tobacco Wholesaling
	4710	Food, Drink and Tobacco Wholesaling, undefined
	4711	Meat Wholesaling
	4712	Poultry and Smallgood Wholesaling
	4713	Dairy Produce Wholesaling
	4714	Fish Wholesaling
	4715	Fruit and Vegetable Wholesaling
	4716	Confectionery and Soft Drink Wholesaling
	4717	Liquor Wholesaling
	4718	Tobacco Product Wholesaling
	4719	Grocery Wholesaling, nec
	472	Textile, Clothing and Footwear Wholesaling
	4720	Textile, Clothing and Footwear Wholesaling, undefined
	4721	Textile Product Wholesaling

	4722	Clothing Wholesaling
	4723	Footwear Wholesaling
473		Household Good Wholesaling
	4730	Household Good Wholesaling, undefined
	4731	Household Appliance Wholesaling
	4732	Furniture Wholesaling
	4733	Floor Covering Wholesaling
	4739	Household Good Wholesaling, nec
479		Other Wholesaling
	4790	Other Wholesaling, undefined
	4791	Photographic Equipment Wholesaling
	4792	Jewellery and Watch Wholesaling
	4793	Toy and Sporting Good Wholesaling
	4794	Book and Magazine Wholesaling
	4795	Paper Product Wholesaling
	4796	Pharmaceutical and Toiletry Wholesaling
	4799	Wholesaling, nec

G - RETAIL TRADE

G0		Retail Trade, undefined
	G00	Retail Trade, undefined
	G000	Retail Trade, undefined
51		Food Retailing
	510	Food Retailing, undefined
	5100	Food Retailing, undefined
	511	Supermarket and Grocery Stores
	5110	Supermarket and Grocery Stores
	512	Specialised Food Retailing
	5120	Specialised Food Retailing, undefined
	5121	Fresh Meat, Fish and Poultry Retailing
	5122	Fruit and Vegetable Retailing
	5123	Liquor Retailing
	5124	Bread and Cake Retailing
	5125	Takeaway Food Retailing
	5126	Milk Vending
	5129	Specialised Food Retailing, nec
52		Personal and Household Good Retailing
	520	Personal and Household Good Retailing, undefined
	5200	Personal and Household Good Retailing, undefined
	521	Department Stores
	5210	Department Stores
	522	Clothing and Soft Good Retailing
	5220	Clothing and Soft Good Retailing, undefined
	5221	Clothing Retailing
	5222	Footwear Retailing
	5223	Fabric and Other Soft Good Retailing
	523	Furniture, Houseware and Appliance Retailing
	5230	Furniture, Houseware and Appliance Retailing, undefined
	5231	Furniture Retailing
	5232	Floor Covering Retailing
	5233	Domestic Hardware and Houseware Retailing
	5234	Domestic Appliance Retailing
	5235	Recorded Music Retailing
	524	Recreational Good Retailing
	5240	Recreational Good Retailing, undefined
	5241	Sport and Camping Equipment Retailing
	5242	Toy and Game Retailing
	5243	Newspaper, Book and Stationery Retailing
	5244	Photographic Equipment Retailing
	5245	Marine Equipment Retailing
	525	Other Personal and Household Good Retailing
	5250	Other Personal and Household Good Retailing
	5251	Pharmaceutical, Cosmetic and Toiletry Retailing

	5252	Antique and Used Good Retailing
	5253	Garden Equipment Retailing
	5254	Flower Retailing
	5255	Watch and Jewellery Retailing
	5259	Retailing, nec
526		Household Equipment Repair Services
	5260	Household Equipment Repair Services, undefined
	5261	Household Equipment Repair Services (Electrical)
	5269	Household Equipment Repair Services, nec
53		Motor Vehicle Retailing and Services
	530	Motor Vehicle Retailing and Services, undefined
	5300	Motor Vehicle Retailing and Services, undefined
531		Motor Vehicle Retailing
	5310	Motor Vehicle Retailing, undefined
	5311	Car Retailing
	5312	Motor Cycle Dealing
	5313	Trailer and Caravan Dealing
532		Motor Vehicle Services
	5320	Motor Vehicle Services, undefined
	5321	Automotive Fuel Retailing
	5322	Automotive Electrical Services
	5323	Smash Repairing
	5324	Tyre Retailing
	5329	Automotive Repair and Services, nec

H - ACCOMMODATION, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

57		Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants
	570	Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants, undefined
	5700	Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants, undefined
571		Accommodation
	5710	Accommodation
572		Pubs, Taverns and Bars
	5720	Pubs, Taverns and Bars
573		Cafes and Restaurants
	5730	Cafes and Restaurants
574		Clubs (Hospitality)
	5740	Clubs (Hospitality)

I - TRANSPORT AND STORAGE

10		Transport and Storage, undefined
	100	Transport and Storage, undefined
	1000	Transport and Storage, undefined
61		Road Transport
	610	Road Transport, undefined
	6100	Road Transport, undefined
611		Road Freight Transport
	6110	Road Freight Transport
612		Road Passenger Transport
	6120	Road Passenger Transport, undefined
	6121	Long Distance Bus Transport
	6122	Short Distance Bus Transport (Including Tramway)
	6123	Taxi and Other Road Passenger Transport
62		Rail Transport
	620	Rail Transport
	6200	Rail Transport
63		Water Transport
	630	Water Transport
	6300	Water Transport, undefined
	6301	International Sea Transport
	6302	Coastal Water Transport

	6303	Inland Water Transport
64		Air and Space Transport
	640	Air and Space Transport
	6400	Air and Space Transport, undefined
	6401	Scheduled International Air Transport
	6402	Scheduled Domestic Air Transport
	6403	Non-Scheduled Air and Space Transport
65		Other Transport
	650	Other Transport
	6500	Other Transport, undefined
	6501	Pipeline Transport
	6509	Transport, nec
66		Services to Transport
	660	Services to Transport, undefined
	6600	Services to Transport
	661	Services to Road Transport
	6610	Services to Road Transport, undefined
	6611	Parking Services
	6619	Services to Road Transport, nec
	662	Services to Water Transport
	6620	Services to Water Transport, undefined
	6621	Stevedoring
	6622	Water Transport Terminals
	6623	Port Operators
	6629	Services to Water Transport, nec
	663	Services to Air Transport
	6630	Services to Air Transport
	664	Other Services to Transport
	6640	Other Services to Transport, undefined
	6641	Travel Agency Services
	6642	Road Freight Forwarding
	6643	Freight Forwarding (Except Road)
	6644	Customs Agency Services
	6649	Services to Transport, nec
67		Storage
	670	Storage
	6700	Storage, undefined
	6701	Grain Storage
	6709	Storage, nec

J - COMMUNICATION SERVICES

71		Communication Services
	710	Communication Services, undefined
	7100	Communication Services, undefined
	711	Postal and Courier Services
	7110	Postal and Courier Services, undefined
	7111	Postal Services
	7112	Courier Services
	712	Telecommunication Services
	7120	Telecommunication Services

K - FINANCE AND INSURANCE

K0		Finance and Insurance, undefined
	K00	Finance and Insurance, undefined
	K000	Finance and Insurance, undefined
73		Finance
	730	Finance, undefined
	7300	Finance, undefined

731	Central Bank
7310	Central Bank
732	Deposit Taking Financiers
7320	Deposit Taking Financiers, undefined
7321	Banks
7322	Building Societies
7323	Credit Unions
7324	Money Market Dealers
7329	Deposit Taking Financiers, nec
733	Other Financiers
7330	Other Financiers
734	Financial Asset Investors
7340	Financial Asset Investors
74	Insurance
740	Insurance, undefined
7400	Insurance, undefined
741	Life Insurance and Superannuation Funds
7410	Life Insurance and Superannuation Funds, undefined
7411	Life Insurance
7412	Superannuation Funds
742	Other Insurance
7420	Other Insurance, undefined
7421	Health Insurance
7422	General Insurance
75	Services to Finance and Insurance
750	Services to Finance and Insurance, undefined
7500	Services to Finance and Insurance, undefined
751	Services to Finance and Investment
7510	Services to Finance and Investment, undefined
7511	Financial Asset Broking Services
7519	Services to Finance and Investment, nec
752	Services to Insurance
7520	Services to Insurance

L - PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES

L0	Property and Business Services, undefined
L00	Property and Business Services, undefined
L000	Property and Business Services, undefined
77	Property Services
770	Property Services, undefined
7700	Property Services, undefined
771	Property Operators and Developers
7710	Property Operators and Developers, undefined
7711	Residential Property Operators
7712	Commercial Property Operators and Developers
772	Real Estate Agents
7720	Real Estate Agents
773	Non-Financial Asset Investors
7730	Non-Financial Asset Investors
774	Machinery and Equipment Hiring and Leasing
7740	Machinery and Equipment Hiring and Leasing, undefined
7741	Motor Vehicle Hiring
7742	Other Transport Equipment Leasing
7743	Plant Hiring or Leasing
78	Business Services
780	Business Services, undefined
7800	Business Services, undefined
781	Scientific Research
7810	Scientific Research
782	Technical Services
7820	Technical Services, undefined

	7821	Architectural Services
	7822	Surveying Services
	7823	Consulting Engineering Services
	7829	Technical Services, nec
783		Computer Services
	7830	Computer Services, undefined
	7831	Data Processing Services
	7832	Information Storage and Retrieval Services
	7833	Computer Maintenance Services
	7834	Computer Consultancy Services
784		Legal and Accounting Services
	7840	Legal and Accounting Services, undefined
	7841	Legal Services
	7842	Accounting Services
785		Marketing and Business Management Services
	7850	Marketing and Business Management Services, undefined
	7851	Advertising Services
	7852	Commercial Art and Display Services
	7853	Market Research Services
	7854	Business Administrative Services
	7855	Business Management Services
786		Other Business Services
	7860	Other Business Services, undefined
	7861	Employment Placement Services
	7862	Contract Staff Services
	7863	Secretarial Services
	7864	Security and Investigative Services (Except Police)
	7865	Pest Control Services
	7866	Cleaning Services
	7867	Contract Packing Services, nec
	7869	Business Services, nec

M - GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE

M0		Government Administration and Defence, undefined
	M00	Government Administration and Defence, undefined
	M000	Government Administration and Defence, undefined
81		Government Administration
	810	Government Administration, undefined
	8100	Government Administration, undefined
	811	Government Administration
	8110	Government Administration (Except Defence)
	8111	Central Government Administration
	8112	State Government Administration
	8113	Local Government Administration
	812	Justice
	8120	Justice
	813	Foreign Government Representation
	8130	Foreign Government Representation
82		Defence
	820	Defence
	8200	Defence

N - EDUCATION

84		Education
	840	Education, undefined
	8400	Education, undefined
	841	Preschool Education
	8410	Preschool Education
	842	School Education
	8420	School Education, undefined
	8421	Primary Education
	8422	Secondary Education

	8423	Combined Primary and Secondary Education
	8424	Special School Education
843		Post School Education
	8430	Post School Education, undefined
	8431	Higher Education
	8432	Technical and Further Education
844		Other Education
	8440	Other Education

O - HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

00		Health and Community Services, undefined
	000	Health and Community Services, undefined
	0000	Health and Community Services, undefined
86		Health Services
	860	Health Services, undefined
	8600	Health Services, undefined
861		Hospitals and Nursing Homes
	8610	Hospitals and Nursing Homes, undefined
	8611	Hospitals (Except Psychiatric Hospitals)
	8612	Psychiatric Hospitals
	8613	Nursing Homes
862		Medical and Dental Services
	8620	Medical and Dental Services, undefined
	8621	General Practice Medical Services
	8622	Specialist Medical Services
	8623	Dental Services
863		Other Health Services
	8630	Other Health Services, undefined
	8631	Pathology Services
	8632	Optometry and Optical Dispensing
	8633	Ambulance Services
	8634	Community Health Centres
	8635	Physiotherapy Services
	8636	Chiropractic Services
	8639	Health Services, nec
864		Veterinary Services
	8640	Veterinary Services
87		Community Services
	870	Community Services, undefined
	8700	Community Services, undefined
871		Child Care Services
	8710	Child Care Services
872		Community Care Services
	8720	Community Care Services, undefined
	8721	Accommodation for the Aged
	8722	Residential Care Services, nec
	8729	Non-Residential Care Services, nec

P - CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES

P0		Cultural and Recreational Services, undefined
	P00	Cultural and Recreational Services, undefined
	P000	Cultural and Recreational Services, undefined
91		Motion Picture, Radio and Television Services
	910	Motion Picture, Radio and Television Services, undefined
	9100	Motion Picture, Radio and Television Services, undefined
911		Film and Video Services
	9110	Film and Video Services, undefined
	9111	Film and Video Production

	9112	Film and Video Distribution
	9113	Motion Picture Exhibition
912		Radio and Television Services
	9120	Radio and Television Services, undefined
	9121	Radio Services
	9122	Television Services
92		Libraries, Museums and the Arts
	920	Libraries, Museums and the Arts, undefined
	9200	Libraries, Museums and the Arts, undefined
921		Libraries
	9210	Libraries
922		Museums
	9220	Museums
923		Parks and Gardens
	9230	Parks and Gardens, undefined
	9231	Zoological and Botanic Gardens
	9239	Recreational Parks and Gardens
924		Arts
	9240	Arts, undefined
	9241	Music and Theatre Productions
	9242	Creative Arts
925		Services to the Arts
	9250	Services to the Arts, undefined
	9251	Sound Recording Studios
	9252	Performing Arts Venues
	9259	Services to the Arts, nec
93		Sport and Recreation
	930	Sport and Recreation, undefined
	9300	Sport and Recreation, undefined
931		Sport
	9310	Sport, undefined
	9311	Horse and Dog Racing
	9312	Sports Grounds and Facilities, nec
	9319	Sports and Services to Sports, nec
932		Gambling Services
	9320	Gambling Services, undefined
	9321	Lotteries
	9322	Casinos
	9329	Gambling Services, nec
933		Other Recreation Services
	9330	Other Recreation Services

Q - PERSONAL AND OTHER SERVICES

Q0		Personal and Other Services, undefined
	Q00	Personal and Other Services, undefined
	Q000	Personal and Other Services, undefined
95		Personal Services
	950	Personal Services, undefined
	9500	Personal Services, undefined
951		Personal and Household Goods Hiring
	9510	Personal and Household Goods Hiring, undefined
	9511	Video Hire Outlets
	9519	Personal and Household Goods Hiring, nec
952		Other Personal Services
	9520	Other Personal Services, undefined
	9521	Laundries and Dry-Cleaners
	9522	Photographic Film Processing
	9523	Photographic Studios
	9524	Funeral Directors, Crematoria and Cemeteries
	9525	Gardening Services
	9526	Hairdressing and Beauty Salons

9529 Personal Services, nec

96 Other Services

960 Other Services, undefined
9600 Other Services, undefined
961 Religious Organisations
9610 Religious Organisations
962 Interest Groups
9620 Interest Groups, undefined
9621 Business and Professional Associations
9622 Labour Associations
9629 Interest Groups, nec
963 Public Order and Safety Services
9630 Public Order and Safety Services, undefined
9631 Police Services
9632 Corrective Services
9633 Fire Brigade Services
9634 Waste Disposal Services

97 Private Households Employing Staff

970 Private Households Employing Staff
9700 Private Households Employing Staff

R - NON-CLASSIFIABLE ECONOMIC UNITS

99 Non-classifiable economic units

990 Non-classifiable economic units
9900 Non-classifiable economic units

SUPPLEMENTARY CODES

@@@@ Not applicable
VVVV Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 635

Not applicable (@@@@) category comprises:

- Unemployed persons, looking for either full-time or part-time work
- Persons not in the labour forcePersons with Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP)
- Not Stated
- Persons aged under 15 Years

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2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

[Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Industry Sector - GNGP](#)

2nd Release

The name of the workplace of employed persons is used to classify employed persons into government or non-government industry sectors.

Applicable to: Employed persons.

- 1 - Commonwealth Government
- 2 - State/Territory Government
- 3 - Local Government
- 4 - Private sector
- 5 - Community Development Employment Program
- 6 - Not stated
- 7 - Not applicable
- 8 - Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 8

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Unemployed persons, looking for either full-time or part-time work
- Persons not in the labour force
- Persons with Labour Force Status/Status In Employment (LFSP) Not stated
- Persons aged under 15 years

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Australian Bureau of Statistics

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Labour Force Status/Status in Employment - LFSP

This variable identifies whether a person was employed and what their status in employment was or if a person was unemployed, or not in the labour force in the week prior to the census night.

Applicable to: Persons 15 years and over.

Employed

- 1** - Employee
- 2** - Employer
- 3** - Own account worker
- 4** - Contributing family worker

Unemployed

- 5** - Unemployed looking for full-time work
- 6** - Unemployed looking for part-time work

Not in the Labour Force

- 7** - Not in the Labour Force
- &** - Not stated
- @** - Not applicable
- V** - Overseas visitor

Total number of categories:10

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Persons aged under 15 years

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2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Landlord Type - LLDD

This variable records the landlord type of rented dwellings (as classified in Tenure Type (TEND)).

Applicable to: Rented occupied private dwellings (including Rent free accommodation).

- 1 - Private landlord not in same household
- 2 - Real estate agent
- 3 - State/Territory Housing Authority
- 4 - Community or co-operative housing group
- 5 - Employer Government
- 6 - Employer other
- 7 - Other
- & - Not stated
- @ - Not applicable

Total number of categories: 9

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Occupied private dwellings with Tenure Type (TEND) of Fully Owned, Being Purchased, Being Purchased under a Rent/Buy Scheme, Other and Not stated
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs

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Australian Bureau of Statistics

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Language Spoken at Home - LANP

1st Release

This variable identifies the language spoken at home.

Applicable to: All persons.

- 1: NORTHERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**
- 2: SOUTHERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**
- 3: EASTERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**
- 4: SOUTHWEST ASIAN AND NORTH AFRICAN LANGUAGES**
- 5: SOUTHERN ASIAN LANGUAGES**
- 6: SOUTHEAST ASIAN LANGUAGES**
- 7: EASTERN ASIAN LANGUAGES**
- 8: AUSTRALIAN INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES**
- 9: OTHER LANGUAGES**

1 - NORTHERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

10	Northern European nfd
1000	Northern European nfd
11	Celtic
1100	Celtic nfd
1101	Gaelic (Scotland)
1102	Irish
1103	Welsh
1199	Celtic, nec (Breton, Cornish, Manx)
12	English
1201	English
13	German and Related Languages
1300	German and Related Languages nfd
1301	German
1302	Letzeburgish
1303	Yiddish
14	Netherlandic and Related Languages
1400	Netherlandic and Related Languages nfd
1401	Netherlandic
1402	Frisian
15	Scandinavian
1500	Scandinavian nfd
1501	Danish
1502	Icelandic
1503	Norwegian
1504	Swedish

1599 Scandinavian, nec (Faeroese)

2 - SOUTHERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

20 Southern European nfd

2000 Southern European nfd

21 French

2101 French

22 Greek

2201 Greek

23 Iberian Romance

2300 Iberian Romance nfd

2301 Catalan

2302 Portuguese

2303 Spanish

2399 Iberian Romance, nec (includes Galician, Ladino, Crioulo)

24 Italian

2401 Italian

25 Maltese

2501 Maltese

29 Other Southern European Languages

2900 Other Southern European Languages nfd

2901 Basque

2902 Latin

2999 Other Southern European Languages, nec (includes Friulian, Ladin, Romansch)

3 - EASTERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

30 Eastern European nfd

3000 Eastern European nfd

31 Baltic

3100 Baltic nfd

3101 Latvian

3102 Lithuanian

32 Finnic

3200 Finnic nfd

3201 Estonian

3202 Finnish

3299 Finnic, nec (includes Karelian, Lapp, Ludic)

33 Hungarian

3301 Hungarian

34 East Slavic

3400 East Slavic nfd

3401 Belorussian

3402 Russian

3403 Ukrainian

35 South Slavic

3500 South Slavic nfd

3501 Bosnian

3502 Bulgarian

3503 Croatian

3504 Macedonian

3505 Serbian

3506	Slovene
36	West Slavic
3600	West Slavic nfd
3601	Czech
3602	Polish
3603	Slovak
39	Other Eastern European Languages
3900	Other Eastern European Languages nfd
3901	Albanian
3902	Armenian
3903	Aromunian (Macedo-Romanian)
3904	Romanian
3999	Other Eastern European Languages, nec (includes Romany, Georgian, Ingush)

4 - SOUTHWEST ASIAN AND NORTH AFRICAN LANGUAGES

40	Southwest Asian and North African Languages nfd
4000	Southwest Asian and North African Languages nfd
41	Iranic
4100	Iranic nfd
4101	Kurdish
4102	Pashto
4103	Persian
4199	Iranic, nec (includes Balochi, Ossetic, Tajik)
42	Middle Eastern and North African Languages
4200	Middle Eastern and North African Languages nfd
4201	Amharic
4202	Arabic (including Lebanese)
4203	Assyrian (including Aramaic)
4204	Hebrew
4205	Tigrinya
4299	Middle Eastern and North African Languages, nec (includes Riff, Kabyle, Shluh)
43	Turkish and Central Asian Languages
4300	Turkish and Central Asian Languages nfd
4301	Turkish
4399	Turkish and Central Asian Languages, nec (includes Azeri, Mongol, Tatar,)

5 - SOUTHERN ASIAN LANGUAGES

50	Southern Asian nfd
5000	Southern Asian nfd
51	Dravidian
5100	Dravidian nfd
5101	Kannada
5102	Malayalam
5103	Tamil
5104	Telugu
5199	Dravidian Languages, nec (includes Brahui, Malto, Tulu)
52	Indo-Aryan
5200	Indo-Aryan nfd
5201	Bengali
5202	Gujarati
5203	Hindi
5204	Konkani
5205	Marathi

5206	Nepali
5207	Punjabi
5208	Sindhi
5211	Sinhalese
5212	Urdu
5299	Indo-Aryan, nec (includes Assamese, Kashmiri, Rajasthani)
59	Other Southern Asian Languages
5999	Other Southern Asian Languages, nec (includes Balti, Burushaski, Nuristani)

6 - SOUTHEAST ASIAN LANGUAGES

60	Southeast Asian nfd
6000	Southeast Asian nfd
61	Burman
6100	Burman nfd
6101	Burmese
6199	Burman Languages, nec (includes Lisu, Pho, Rawang)
62	Hmong-Mien
6200	Hmong-Mien nfd
6201	Hmong
6299	Hmong-Mien Languages, nec (Mien, Yao)
63	Mon-Khmer
6300	Mon-Khmer nfd
6301	Khmer
6302	Vietnamese
6399	Mon-Khmer, nec (includes Khasi, Khmu, Muong)
64	Tai
6400	Tai nfd
6401	Lao
6402	Thai
6499	Tai, nec (includes Buyi, Jui, Tho)
65	Western Austronesian Languages
6500	Western Austronesian Languages nfd
6501	Bisaya
6502	Cebuano
6503	Ilokano
6504	Indonesian
6505	Malay
6506	Tagalog (Filipino)
6507	Tetum
6508	Timorese
6599	Western Austronesian Languages, nec (includes Balinese, Bikol, Kapampangan)
69	Other Southeast Asian Languages
6999	Other Southeast Asian Languages, nec

7 - EASTERN ASIAN LANGUAGES

70	Eastern Asian Languages nfd
7000	Eastern Asian Languages nfd
71	Chinese
7100	Chinese nfd
7101	Cantonese
7102	Hakka
7103	Hokkien
7104	Mandarin

7105	Teochew
7106	Wu
7199	Chinese, nec (includes, Chang Chow, Hunan, Kan)
72	Japanese
7201	Japanese
73	Korean
7301	Korean
79	Other Eastern Asian Languages
7999	Other Eastern Asian Languages, nec (includes Ainu, Tibetan, Bhotia)

8 - AUSTRALIAN INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES

80 Australian Indigenous Languages nfd

8000	Australian Indigenous Languages nfd
81	Northern Aboriginal
8100	Northern Aboriginal nfd
8101	Anindilyakwa
8102	Burarra
8103	Dhaangu
8104	Dhay'yi
8105	Dhuwal-Dhuwala
8106	Djinang
8107	Karrwa (Garrwa, Garawa)
8108	Kunwinjku (Gunwinggu)
8111	Maung
8112	Murrinh-Patha
8113	Ngangkikurungurr
8114	Nunggubuyu
8115	Rembarrnga
8116	Ritharrngu
8117	Tiwi
8118	Yanyuwa (Anula)
8199	Northern Aboriginal nec

82 Central Aboriginal

8200	Central Aboriginal nfd
8201	Alyawarr (Alyawarra)
8202	Anmatyerr (Anmatyirra)
8203	Arrernte (Aranda)
8204	Bardi
8205	Bunuba (Bunaba)
8206	Jaru (Djaru)
8207	Kija (Gidya)
8208	Kuurinji (Gurindji)
8211	Kukatha (Kokatha, Gugada)
8212	Kukatha (Gugaja)
8213	Miriwoong
8214	Mutpurra (Mudburra)
8215	Ngaatjatjara
8216	Nyangumarta
8217	Pintupi
8218	Pitjantjatjara
8221	Walmajarri (Walmadjari)
8222	Warumungu (Warumunga)
8223	Warlpiri
8224	Yulparija
8225	Yankunytjatjara
8299	Central Aboriginal nec

83 Cape York Peninsula Aboriginal

8300	Cape York Peninsula Aboriginal nfd
8301	Gugu Yalanji

8302 Guugu Yimidhirr
8303 Kuuku-Ya'u
8304 Wik-Mungkan
8399 Cape York Peninsula Aboriginal nec

84 Torres Strait Island

8400 Torres Strait nfd
8401 Kalaw Lagaw Ya (Kalaw Kawa Ya)
8402 Meryam Mir

85 West Coast Aboriginal

8500 West Coast Aboriginal nfd
8501 Ngarluma
8502 Nyungar (Noongar)
8503 Yindjibarndi
8599 West Coast Aboriginal nec

86 Eastern Aboriginal

8600 Eastern Aboriginal nfd
8601 Adnymathanha (Yura Ngawarla)
8602 Arabana (Arabuna)
8699 Eastern Aboriginal nec

87 Australian Creoles

8700 Australian Creoles nfd
8701 Kriol
8702 Torres Strait Creole (Broken)

9 - OTHER LANGUAGES

90 Other Languages nfd

9000 Other Languages nfd

91 American Languages

9101 American Languages

92 African Languages (Excluding North Africa)

9200 African Languages (Excluding North Africa) nfd
9201 Acholi
9202 Afrikaans
9203 Akan
9204 Asante
9205 Mauritian Creole
9206 Oromo
9207 Shona
9208 Somali
9211 Swahili
9212 Yoruba
9213 Zulu
9299 African Languages (Excluding North Africa), nec
(includes, Malagasy, Bemba, Fante)

93 Oceanic Austronesian Languages

9300 Oceanic Austronesian Languages nfd
9301 Fijian
9302 Gilbertese
9303 Maori (Cook Island)
9304 Maori (New Zealand)
9305 Motu
9306 Nauruan
9307 Niue
9308 Samoan
9311 Tongan
9399 Oceanic Austronesian Languages, nec (includes
Hawai'ian, Rotuman, Tuvaluan)

94	Oceanian Pidgins and Creoles
9400	Oceanian Pidgins and Creoles nfd
9401	Tok Pisin
9499	Oceanian Pidgins and Creoles, nec (includes Bislama (Bichelamar), Solomon Islands Pidgin (Pijin), Pitcairinese)
95	Papuan Languages
9501	Papuan Languages
96	Invented Languages
9601	Invented Languages
97	Sign Languages
9700	Sign Languages nfd
9701	Auslan
9702	Makaton
9799	Sign Languages, nec

SUPPLEMENTARY CODES

0000	Inadequately described
0001	Non-verbal so described
&&&&	Not stated
VVVV	Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 240

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[Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Location of Spouse - SPLF](#)

2nd Release

This variable identifies whether the husband/wife or de facto partner is present or temporarily absent from a couple family.

Applicable to: Couple families in family households.

- 1** - Present
- 2** - Temporarily absent
- @** - Not applicable

Total number of categories: 3

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- One parent families
- Other families
- Non-family/Non-classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs

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Australian Bureau of Statistics

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Method of Travel to Work - TPTP

2nd Release

This variable contains the method of travel to work on the day of the Census. These data are used in conjunction with journey to work data for transport planning.

Applicable to: Employed persons.

- 1 - Train
- 2 - Bus
- 3 - Ferry/tram
- 4 - Taxi
- 5 - Car, as driver
- 6 - Car, as passenger
- 7 - Motor bike/motor scooter
- 8 - Bicycle
- 9 - Other
- 10 - Train, bus
- 11 - Train, ferry/tram
- 12 - Train, taxi
- 13 - Train, car as driver
- 14 - Train, car as passenger
- 15 - Train, m.bike/m.scooter
- 16 - Train, bicycle
- 17 - Train, other
- 18 - Bus, ferry/tram
- 19 - Bus, taxi
- 20 - Bus, car as driver
- 21 - Bus, car as passenger
- 22 - Bus, m.bike/m.scooter
- 23 - Bus, bicycle
- 24 - Bus, other
- 25 - Ferry/tram, taxi
- 26 - Ferry/tram, car as driver
- 27 - Ferry/tram, car as passenger
- 28 - Ferry/tram, m.bike/m.scooter
- 29 - Ferry/tram, bicycle
- 30 - Ferry/tram, other
- 31 - Taxi, car as driver
- 32 - Taxi, car as passenger
- 33 - Taxi, m.bike/m.scooter
- 34 - Taxi, bicycle
- 35 - Taxi, other
- 36 - Car as driver, car as passenger
- 37 - Car as driver, m.bike/m.scooter

- 38 - Car as driver, bicycle
- 39 - Car as driver, other
- 40 - Car as passenger, m.bike/m.scooter
- 41 - Car as passenger, bicycle
- 42 - Car as passenger, other
- 43 - M.bike/m.scooter, bicycle
- 44 - M.bike/m.scooter, other
- 45 - Bicycle, other
- 46 - Train, bus, ferry/tram
- 47 - Train, bus, taxi
- 48 - Train, bus, car as driver
- 49 - Train, bus, car as passenger
- 50 - Train, bus, m.bike/m.scooter
- 51 - Train, bus, bicycle
- 52 - Train, bus, other
- 53 - Train, ferry/tram, taxi
- 54 - Train, ferry/tram, car as driver
- 55 - Train, ferry/tram, car as passenger
- 56 - Train, ferry/tram, m.bike/m.scooter
- 57 - Train, ferry/tram, bicycle
- 58 - Train, ferry/tram, other
- 59 - Train, taxi, car as driver
- 60 - Train, taxi, car as passenger
- 61 - Train, taxi, m.bike/m.scooter
- 62 - Train, taxi, bicycle
- 63 - Train, taxi, other
- 64 - Train, car as driver, car as passenger
- 65 - Train, car as driver, m.bike/m.scooter
- 66 - Train, car as driver, bicycle
- 67 - Train, car as driver, other
- 68 - Train, car as passenger, m.bike/m.scooter
- 69 - Train, car as passenger, bicycle
- 70 - Train, car as passenger, other
- 71 - Train, m.bike/m.scooter, bicycle
- 72 - Train, m.bike/m.scooter, other
- 73 - Train, bicycle, other
- 74 - Bus, ferry/tram, taxi
- 75 - Bus, ferry/tram, car as driver
- 76 - Bus, ferry/tram, car as passenger
- 77 - Bus, ferry/tram, m.bike/m.scooter
- 78 - Bus, ferry/tram, bicycle
- 79 - Bus, ferry/tram, other
- 80 - Bus, taxi, car as driver
- 81 - Bus, taxi, car as passenger
- 82 - Bus, taxi, m.bike/m.scooter
- 83 - Bus, taxi, bicycle
- 84 - Bus, taxi, other
- 85 - Bus, car as driver, car as passenger
- 86 - Bus, car as driver, m.bike/m.scooter
- 87 - Bus, car as driver, bicycle
- 88 - Bus, car as driver, other
- 89 - Bus, car as passenger, m.bike/m.scooter
- 90 - Bus, car as passenger, bicycle
- 91 - Bus, car as passenger, other
- 92 - Bus, m.bike/m.scooter, bicycle

93 - Bus, m.bike/m.scooter, other
94 - Ferry/tram, taxi, car as driver
95 - Ferry/tram, taxi, car as passenger
96 - Ferry/tram, taxi, m.bike/m.scooter
97 - Ferry/tram, taxi, bicycle
98 - Ferry/tram, taxi, other
99 - Ferry/tram, car as driver, car as passenger
100 - Ferry/tram, car as driver, m.bike/m.scooter
101 - Ferry/tram, car as driver, bicycle
102 - Ferry/tram, car as driver, other
103 - Ferry/tram, car as passenger, m.bike/m.scooter
104 - Ferry/tram, car as passenger, bicycle
105 - Ferry/tram, car as passenger, other
106 - Ferry/tram, m.bike/m.scooter, bicycle
107 - Ferry/tram, m.bike/m.scooter, other
108 - Ferry/tram, bicycle, other
109 - Taxi, car as driver, car as passenger
110 - Taxi, car as driver, m.bike/m.scooter
111 - Taxi, car as driver, bicycle
112 - Taxi, car as driver, other
113 - Taxi, car as passenger, m.bike/m.scooter
114 - Taxi, car as passenger, bicycle
115 - Taxi, car as passenger, other
116 - Taxi, m.bike/m.scooter, bicycle
117 - Taxi, m.bike/m.scooter, other
118 - Taxi, bicycle, other
119 - Car as driver, car as passenger, m.bike/m.scooter
120 - Car as driver, car as passenger, bicycle
121 - Car as driver, car as passenger, other
122 - Car as driver, m.bike/m.scooter, bicycle
123 - Car as driver, m.bike/m.scooter, other
124 - Car as driver, bicycle, other
125 - Car as passenger, m.bike/m.scooter, bicycle
126 - Car as passenger, m.bike/m.scooter, other
127 - Car as passenger, bicycle, other
128 - M.bike/m.scooter, bicycle, other
129 - Walked only
130 - Worked at home
131 - Did not go to work
&&& - Not stated
@@@ - Not applicable
VVV - Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 134

Not applicable (@@@) category comprises:

- Unemployed persons looking for either part-time or full-time work
- Persons not in the labour force
- Persons with Labour Force Status/Status In Employment (LFSP) Not Stated
- Persons aged under 15 years



Australian Bureau of Statistics

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling - BEDD

1st Release

This variable is a count of the bedrooms in each occupied private dwelling.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings.

- 0** - None (includes bedsitters)
- 1** - 1 bedroom
- 2** - 2 bedrooms
- 3** - 3 bedrooms
- 4** - 4 bedrooms
- 5** - 5 or more bedrooms
- &** - Not stated
- @** - Not applicable

Total number of categories: 8

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs

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2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Number of Children Ever Born - TISP

1st Release

This variable counts the number of children born (live births) to each female.

Applicable to: Females aged 15 years and over.

- 0 - None
- 1 - One
- 2 - Two
- 3 - Three
- 4 - Four
- 5 - Five
- 6 - Six or more
- & - Not stated
- @ - Not applicable
- V - Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 10

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Males
- Females aged under 15 years

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Australian Bureau of Statistics

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Number of Motor Vehicles - VEHD

1st Release

This variable identifies the number of registered motor vehicles owned or used by household members, garaged, parked at or near private dwellings on census night.

Excludes motor bikes, motor scooters and tractors. Includes company vehicles garaged, parked at or near private dwellings on census night.

Applicable to: Private dwellings

- 1 - None
- 2 - 1 motor vehicle
- 3 - 2 motor vehicles
- 4 - 3 motor vehicles
- 5 - 4 or more motor vehicles
- & - Not stated
- @ - Not applicable

Total number of categories: 7

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs

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Australian Bureau of Statistics

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Occupation - OCCP

2nd Release

This variable is coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition. The Occupation code assigned is based on the main job held during the week prior to census night. Listed below are the major, sub-major, minor and unit group levels of the ASCO Second Edition.

If occupation level data (6 digit) are required please contact Client Services.

Applicable to: Employed persons.

MAJOR GROUP 1: MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS

MAJOR GROUP 2: PROFESSIONALS

MAJOR GROUP 3: ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS

MAJOR GROUP 4: TRADESPERSONS AND RELATED WORKERS

MAJOR GROUP 5: ADVANCED CLERICAL AND SERVICE WORKERS

MAJOR GROUP 6: INTERMEDIATE CLERICAL, SALES AND SERVICE WORKERS

MAJOR GROUP 7: INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTION AND TRANSPORT WORKERS

MAJOR GROUP 8: ELEMENTARY CLERICAL, SALES AND SERVICE WORKERS

MAJOR GROUP 9: LABOURERS AND RELATED WORKERS

MAJOR GROUP 1

1 **MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS**

1000 Managers and Administrators, nfd

11 **GENERALIST MANAGERS**

1100 Generalist Managers, nfd

111 **General Managers and Administrators**

1110 General Managers and Administrators, nfd

1111 Legislators and Government Appointed Officials

1112 General Managers

119 **Miscellaneous Generalist Managers**

1190 Miscellaneous Generalist Managers, nfd

1191 Building and Construction Managers

1192 Importers, Exporters and Wholesalers

1193 Manufacturers

12 **SPECIALIST MANAGERS**

1200	Specialist Managers, nfd
121	Resource Managers
1210	Resource Managers, nfd
1211	Finance Managers
1212	Company Secretaries
1213	Human Resource Managers
122	Engineering, Distribution and Process Managers
1220	Engineering, Distribution and Process Managers, nfd
1221	Engineering Managers
1222	Production Managers
1223	Supply and Distribution Managers
1224	Information Technology Managers
123	Sales and Marketing Managers
1231	Sales and Marketing Managers
129	Miscellaneous Specialist Managers
1290	Miscellaneous Specialist Managers, nfd
1291	Policy and Planning Managers
1292	Health Services Managers
1293	Education Managers
1294	Commissioned Officers (Management)
1295	Child Care Co-ordinators
1296	Media Producers and Artistic Directors
1299	Other Specialist Managers
13	FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS
131	Farmers and Farm Managers
1310	Farmers and Farm Managers, nfd
1311	Mixed Crop and Livestock Farmers
1312	Livestock Farmers
1313	Crop Farmers
1314	Aquaculture Farmers

MAJOR GROUP 2

2	PROFESSIONALS
2000	Professionals, nfd
21	SCIENCE, BUILDING AND ENGINEERING PROFESSIONALS
2100	Science, Building and Engineering Professionals, nfd
211	Natural and Physical Science Professionals
2110	Natural and Physical Science Professionals, nfd
2111	Chemists
2112	Geologists and Geophysicists
2113	Life Scientists
2114	Environmental and Agricultural Science Professionals
2115	Medical Scientists
2119	Other Natural and Physical Science Professionals
212	Building and Engineering Professionals
2120	Building and Engineering Professionals, nfd
2121	Architects and Landscape Architects
2122	Quantity Surveyors
2123	Cartographers and Surveyors
2124	Civil Engineers
2125	Electrical and Electronics Engineers
2126	Mechanical, Production and Plant Engineers
2127	Mining and Materials Engineers
2128	Engineering Technologists
2129	Other Building and Engineering Professionals

22	BUSINESS AND INFORMATION PROFESSIONALS
2200	Business and Information Professionals, nfd
221	Accountants, Auditors and Corporate Treasurers
2210	Accountants, Auditors and Corporate Treasurers, nfd
2211	Accountants
2212	Auditors
2213	Corporate Treasurers
222	Sales, Marketing and Advertising Professionals
2220	Sales, Marketing and Advertising Professionals, nfd
2221	Marketing and Advertising Professionals
2222	Technical Sales Representatives
223	Computing Professionals
2231	Computing Professionals
229	Miscellaneous Business and Information Professionals
2290	Miscellaneous Business and Information Professionals, nfd
2291	Human Resource Professionals
2292	Librarians
2293	Mathematicians, Statisticians and Actuaries
2294	Business and Organisation Analysts
2295	Property Professionals
2299	Other Business and Information Professionals
23	Health Professionals
2300	Health Professionals, nfd
231	Medical Practitioners
2310	Medical Practitioners, nfd
2311	Generalist Medical Practitioners
2312	Specialist Medical Practitioners
232	Nursing Professionals
2320	Nursing Professionals, nfd
2321	Nurse Managers
2322	Nurse Educators and Researchers
2323	Registered Nurses
2324	Registered Midwives
2325	Registered Mental Health Nurses
2326	Registered Developmental Disability Nurses
238	Miscellaneous Health Professionals
2380	Miscellaneous Health Professionals, nfd
2381	Dental Practitioners
2382	Pharmacists
2383	Occupational Therapists
2384	Optometrists
2385	Physiotherapists
2386	Speech Pathologists
2387	Chiropractors and Osteopaths
2388	Podiatrists
2391	Medical Imaging Professionals
2392	Veterinarians
2393	Dietitians
2394	Natural Therapy Professionals
2399	Other Health Professionals
24	Education Professionals
2400	Education Professionals, nfd
241	School Teachers

2410	School Teachers, nfd
2411	Pre-Primary School Teachers
2412	Primary School Teachers
2413	Secondary School Teachers
2414	Special Education Teachers
242	University and Vocational Education Teachers
2420	University and Vocational Education Teachers, nfd
2421	University Lecturers and Tutors
2422	Vocational Education Teachers
249	Miscellaneous Education Professionals
2490	Miscellaneous Education Professionals, nfd
2491	Extra-Systemic Teachers
2492	English as a Second Language Teachers
2493	Education Officers
25	SOCIAL, ARTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PROFESSIONALS
2500	Social, Arts and Miscellaneous Professionals, nfd
251	Social Welfare Professionals
2510	Social Welfare Professionals, nfd
2511	Social Workers
2512	Welfare and Community Workers
2513	Counsellors
2514	Psychologists
2515	Ministers of Religion
252	Miscellaneous Social Professionals
2520	Miscellaneous Social Professionals, nfd
2521	Legal Professionals
2522	Economists
2523	Urban and Regional Planners
2529	Other Social Professionals
253	Artists and Related Professionals
2530	Artists and Related Professionals, nfd
2531	Visual Arts and Crafts Professionals
2532	Photographers
2533	Designers and Illustrators
2534	Journalists and Related Professionals
2535	Authors and Related Professionals
2536	Film, Television, Radio and Stage Directors
2537	Musicians and Related Professionals
2538	Actors, Dancers and Related Professionals
2539	Media Presenters
254	Miscellaneous Professionals
2540	Miscellaneous Professionals, nfd
2541	Air Transport Professionals
2542	Sea Transport Professionals
2543	Occupational and Environmental Health Professionals
2549	Other Professionals

MAJOR GROUP 3

3	ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS
3000	Associate Professionals, nfd
31	Science, Engineering and Related Associate Professionals
3100	Science, Engineering and Related Associate Professionals, nfd
311	Medical and Science Technical Officers
3110	Medical and Science Technical Officers, nfd
3111	Medical Technical Officers

3112	Science Technical Officers
312	Building and Engineering Associate Professionals
3120	Building and Engineering Associate Professionals, nfd
3121	Building, Architectural and Surveying Associate Professionals
3122	Civil Engineering Associate Professionals
3123	Electrical Engineering Associate Professionals
3124	Electronics Engineering Associate Professionals
3125	Mechanical Engineering Associate Professionals
3129	Other Building and Engineering Associate Professionals
32	BUSINESS AND ADMINISTRATION ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS
3200	Business and Administration Associate Professionals, nfd
321	Finance Associate Professionals
3210	Finance Associate Professionals, nfd
3211	Branch Accountants and Managers (Financial Institution)
3212	Financial Dealers and Brokers
3213	Financial Investment Advisers
329	Miscellaneous Business and Administration Associate Professionals
3290	Miscellaneous Business and Administration Associate Professionals, nfd
3291	Office Managers
3292	Project and Program Administrators
3293	Real Estate Associate Professionals
3294	Computing Support Technicians
33	MANAGING SUPERVISORS (SALES AND SERVICE)
3300	Managing Supervisors (Sales and Service), nfd
3311	Shop Managers
3111	Shop Managers
332	Hospitality and Accommodation Managers
3320	Hospitality and Accommodation Managers, nfd
3321	Restaurant and Catering Managers
3322	Chefs
3323	Hotel and Motel Managers
3324	Club Managers (Licensed Premises)
3325	Caravan Park and Camping Ground Managers
3329	Other Hospitality and Accommodation Managers
339	Miscellaneous Managing Supervisors (Sales and Service)
3390	Miscellaneous Managing Supervisors (Sales and Service), nfd
3391	Sport and Recreation Managers
3392	Customer Service Managers
3393	Transport Company Managers
3399	Other Managing Supervisors (Sales and Service)
34	Health and Welfare Associate Professionals
3400	Health and Welfare Associate Professionals, nfd
341	Enrolled Nurses
3411	Enrolled Nurses
342	Welfare Associate Professionals
3421	Welfare Associate Professionals
349	Miscellaneous Health and Welfare Associate Professionals
3490	Miscellaneous Health and Welfare Associate Professionals, nfd
3491	Ambulance Officers and Paramedics
3492	Dental Associate Professionals
3493	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Workers
3494	Massage Therapists
39	OTHER ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS

3900	Associate Professionals, nfd
391	Police Officers
3911	Police Officers
399	Miscellaneous Associate Professionals
3990	Miscellaneous Associate Professionals, nfd
3991	Primary Products Inspectors
3992	Safety Inspectors
3993	Sportspersons, Coaches and Related Support Workers
3994	Senior Non-Commissioned Defence Force Officers
3995	Senior Fire Fighters
3996	Retail Buyers
3997	Library Technicians
3999	Other Miscellaneous Associate Professionals

MAJOR GROUP 4

4 TRADESPERSONS AND RELATED WORKERS

4000	Tradespersons and Related Workers, nfd
41	Mechanical and Fabrication Engineering Tradespersons
4100	Mechanical and Fabrication Engineering Tradespersons, nfd
411	Mechanical Engineering Tradespersons
4110	Mechanical Engineering Tradespersons, nfd
4111	General Mechanical Engineering Tradespersons
4112	Metal Fitters and Machinists
4113	Toolmakers
4114	Aircraft Maintenance Engineers
4115	Precision Metal Tradespersons
412	Fabrication Engineering Tradespersons
4120	Fabrication Engineering Tradespersons, nfd
4121	General Fabrication Engineering Tradespersons
4122	Structural Steel and Welding Tradespersons
4123	Forging Tradespersons
4124	Sheetmetal Tradespersons
4125	Metal Casting Tradespersons
4126	Metal Finishing Tradespersons
42	AUTOMOTIVE TRADEPERSONS
421	Automotive Tradespersons
4210	Automotive Tradespersons, nfd
4211	Motor Mechanics
4212	Automotive Electricians
4213	Panel Beaters
4214	Vehicle Painters
4215	Vehicle Body Makers
4216	Vehicle Trimmers
43	ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS TRADESPERSONS
431	Electrical and Electronics Tradespersons
4310	Electrical and Electronics Tradespersons, nfd
4311	Electricians
4312	Refrigeration and Airconditioning Mechanics
4313	Electrical Distribution Tradespersons
4314	Electronic Instrument Tradespersons
4315	Electronic and Office Equipment Tradespersons
4316	Communications Tradespersons
44	CONSTRUCTION TRADESPERSONS
4400	Construction Tradespersons, nfd
441	Structural Construction Tradespersons

4410	Structural Construction Tradespersons, nfd
4411	Carpentry and Joinery Tradespersons
4412	Fibrous Plasterers
4413	Roof Slaters and Tilers
4414	Bricklayers
4415	Solid Plasterers
4416	Wall and Floor Tilers and Stonemasons
442	Final Finishes Construction Tradespersons
4420	Final Finishes Construction Tradespersons, nfd
4421	Painters and Decorators
4422	Signwriters
4423	Floor Finishers
443	Plumbers
4431	Plumbers
45	FOOD TRADESPERSONS
451	Food Tradespersons
4510	Food Tradespersons, nfd
4511	Meat Tradespersons
4512	Bakers and Pastrycooks
4513	Cooks
4519	Other Food Tradespersons
46	SKILLED AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL WORKERS
4600	Skilled Agricultural and Horticultural Workers, nfd
461	Skilled Agricultural Workers
4610	Skilled Agricultural Workers, nfd
4611	Farm Overseers
4612	Shearers
4613	Wool, Hide and Skin Classers
4614	Animal Trainers
462	Horticultural Tradespersons
4620	Horticultural Tradespersons, nfd
4621	Nurserypersons
4622	Greenkeepers
4623	Gardeners
49	OTHER TRADEPERSONS AND RELATED WORKERS
4900	Other Tradespersons and Related Workers, nfd
491	Printing Tradespersons
4910	Printing Tradespersons, nfd
4911	Graphic Pre-Press Tradespersons
4912	Printing Machinists and Small Offset Printers
4913	Binders and Finishers
4914	Screen Printers
492	Wood Tradespersons
4920	Wood Tradespersons, nfd
4921	Wood Machinists and Turners
4922	Cabinetmakers
4929	Other Wood Tradespersons
493	Hairdressers
4931	Hairdressers
494	Textile, Clothing and Related Tradespersons
4940	Textile, Clothing and Related Tradespersons, nfd
4941	Clothing Tradespersons
4942	Upholsterers and Bedding Tradespersons
4943	Footwear Tradespersons

4944	Leather Goods, Canvas Goods and Sail Makers
498	Miscellaneous Tradespersons and Related Workers
4980	Miscellaneous Tradespersons and Related Workers, nfd
4981	Marine Construction Tradespersons
4982	Glass Tradespersons
4983	Jewellers and Related Tradespersons
4984	Florists
4985	Fire Fighters
4986	Drillers
4987	Chemical, Petroleum and Gas Plant Operators
4988	Power Generation Plant Operators
4991	Defence Force Members Not Elsewhere Included
4992	Performing Arts Support Workers
4999	Other Miscellaneous Tradespersons and Related Workers

MAJOR GROUP 5

5	ADVANCED CLERICAL AND SERVICE WORKERS
5000	Advanced Clerical and Service Workers, nfd
51	SECRETARIES AND PERSONAL ASSISTANTS
511	Secretaries and Personal Assistants
5111	Secretaries and Personal Assistants
59	OTHER ADVANCED CLERICAL AND SERVICE WORKERS
5900	Other Advanced Clerical and Service Workers, nfd
591	Advanced Numerical Clerks
5910	Advanced Numerical Clerks, nfd
5911	Bookkeepers
5912	Credit and Loans Officers
599	Miscellaneous Advanced Clerical and Service Workers
5990	Miscellaneous Advanced Clerical and Service Workers, nfd
5991	Advanced Legal and Related Clerks
5992	Court and Hansard Reporters
5993	Insurance Agents
5994	Insurance Risk Surveyors, Investigators and Loss Adjusters
5995	Desktop Publishing Operators
5996	Travel Attendants
5999	Other Miscellaneous Advanced Clerical and Service Workers

MAJOR GROUP 6

6	INTERMEDIATE CLERICAL, SALES AND SERVICE WORKERS
6000	Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers, nfd
61	INTERMEDIATE CLERICAL WORKERS
6100	Intermediate Clerical Workers, nfd
611	General Clerks
6111	General Clerks
612	Keyboard Operators
6121	Keyboard Operators
613	Receptionists
6131	Receptionists
614	Intermediate Numerical Clerks
6140	Intermediate Numerical Clerks, nfd
6141	Accounting Clerks
6142	Payroll Clerks

6143	Bank Workers
6144	Insurance Clerks
6145	Money Market and Statistical Clerks
615	Material Recording and Despatching Clerks
6150	Material Recording and Despatching Clerks, nfd
6151	Production Recording Clerks
6152	Transport and Despatching Clerks
6153	Stock and Purchasing Clerks
619	Miscellaneous Intermediate Clerical Workers
6190	Miscellaneous Intermediate Clerical Workers, nfd
6191	Inquiry and Admissions Clerks
6192	Library Assistants
6193	Personnel Clerks
6194	Intermediate Inspectors and Examiners
6199	Other Intermediate Clerical Workers
62	INTERMEDIATE SALES AND RELATED WORKERS
621	Intermediate Sales and Related Workers
6210	Intermediate Sales and Related Workers, nfd
6211	Sales Representatives
6212	Motor Vehicle and Related Products Salespersons
6213	Retail and Checkout Supervisors
63	INTERMEDIATE SERVICE WORKERS
6300	Intermediate Service Workers, nfd
631	Carers and Aides
6310	Carers and Aides, nfd
6311	Education Aides
6312	Children's Care Workers
6313	Special Care Workers
6314	Personal Care and Nursing Assistants
632	Hospitality Workers
6320	Hospitality Workers, nfd
6321	Hotel Service Supervisors
6322	Bar Attendants
6323	Waiters
6324	Hospitality Trainees
639	Miscellaneous Intermediate Service Workers
6390	Miscellaneous Intermediate Service Workers, nfd
6391	Dental Assistants
6392	Veterinary Nurses
6393	Prison Officers
6394	Gaming Workers
6395	Personal Care Consultants
6396	Fitness Instructors and Related Workers
6397	Travel and Tourism Agents
6399	Other Intermediate Service Workers

MAJOR GROUP 7

7	INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTION AND TRANSPORT WORKERS
7000	Intermediate Production and Transport Workers, nfd
71	INTERMEDIATE PLANT OPERATORS
7100	Intermediate Plant Operators, nfd
711	Mobile Plant Operators
7110	Mobile Plant Operators, nfd
7111	Mobile Construction Plant Operators
7112	Fork Lift Drivers

7119	Other Mobile Plant Operators
712	Intermediate Stationary Plant Operators
7120	Intermediate Stationary Plant Operators, nfd
7121	Engine and Boiler Operators
7122	Crane, Hoist and Lift Operators
7123	Engineering Production Systems Workers
7124	Pulp and Paper Mill Operators
7129	Other Intermediate Stationary Plant Operators
72	INTERMEDIATE MACHINE OPERATORS
7200	Intermediate Machine Operators, nfd
721	Intermediate Textile, Clothing and Related Machine Operators
7210	Intermediate Textile, Clothing and Related Machine Operators, nfd
7211	Sewing Machinists
7212	Textile and Footwear Production Machine Operators
729	Miscellaneous Intermediate Machine Operators
7290	Miscellaneous Intermediate Machine Operators, nfd
7291	Plastics Production Machine Operators
7292	Rubber Production Machine Operators
7293	Chemical Production Machine Operators
7294	Wood Processing Machine Operators
7295	Paper Products Machine Operators
7296	Glass Production Machine Operators
7297	Clay, Stone and Concrete Processing Machine Operators
7298	Photographic Developers and Printers
7299	Other Intermediate Machine Operators
73	ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT DRIVERS
731	Road and Rail Transport Drivers
7310	Road and Rail Transport Drivers, nfd
7311	Truck Drivers
7312	Bus and Tram Drivers
7313	Automobile Drivers
7314	Delivery Drivers
7315	Train Drivers and Assistants
79	OTHER INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTION AND TRANSPORT WORKERS
7900	Other Intermediate Production and Transport Workers, nfd
791	Intermediate Mining and Construction Workers
7910	Intermediate Mining and Construction Workers, nfd
7911	Miners
7912	Blasting Workers
7913	Structural Steel Construction Workers
7914	Insulation and Home Improvements Installers
799	Miscellaneous Intermediate Production and Transport Workers
7990	Miscellaneous Intermediate Production and Transport Workers, nfd
7991	Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories Fitters
7992	Product Quality Controllers
7993	Storepersons
7994	Seafarers and Fishing Hands
7995	Forestry and Logging Workers
7996	Printing Hands

MAJOR GROUP 8

8	ELEMENTARY CLERICAL, SALES AND SERVICE WORKERS
8000	Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers, nfd
81	Elementary Clerks
811	Elementary Clerks

8110	Elementary Clerks, nfd
8111	Registry and Filing Clerks
8112	Mail Sorting Clerks
8113	Switchboard Operators
8114	Messengers
8115	Betting Clerks
8116	Office Trainees
8119	Other Elementary Clerks
82	ELEMENTARY SALES WORKERS
8200	Elementary Sales Workers, nfd
821	Sales Assistants
8211	Sales Assistants
829	Miscellaneous Elementary Sales Workers
8290	Miscellaneous Elementary Sales Workers, nfd
8291	Checkout Operators and Cashiers
8292	Ticket Salespersons
8293	Street Vendors and Related Workers
8294	Telemarketers
8295	Sales Demonstrators and Models
8296	Service Station Attendants
8297	Sales and Service Trainees
8299	Other Elementary Sales Workers
83	ELEMENTARY SERVICE WORKERS
831	Elementary Service Workers
8310	Elementary Service Workers, nfd
8311	Guards and Security Officers
8312	Ushers, Porters and Related Workers
8313	Domestic Housekeepers
8314	Caretakers
8315	Laundry Workers
8319	Other Elementary Service Workers

MAJOR GROUP 9

9	LABOURERS AND RELATED WORKERS
9000	Labourers and Related Workers, nfd
91	CLEANERS
911	Cleaners
9111	Cleaners
92	FACTORY LABOURERS
9200	Factory Labourers, nfd
921	Process Workers
9210	Process Workers, nfd
9211	Engineering Production Process Workers
9212	Product Assemblers
9213	Meat and Fish Process Workers
9214	Other Food Factory Hands
9215	Wood Products Factory Hands
9219	Other Process Workers
922	Product Packagers
9220	Product Packagers, nfd
9221	Hand Packers
9222	Packagers and Container Fillers
99	OTHER LABOURERS AND RELATED WORKERS
9900	Other Labourers and Related Workers, nfd

991	Mining, Construction and Related Labourers
9910	Mining, Construction and Related Labourers, nfd
9911	Mining Support Workers and Driller's Assistants
9912	Earthmoving Labourers
9913	Paving and Surfacing Labourers
9914	Survey Hands
9915	Railway Labourers
9916	Construction and Plumber's Assistants
9917	Concreters
9918	Electrical and Telecommunications Trades Assistants
9919	Other Mining, Construction and Related Labourers
992	Agricultural and Horticultural Labourers
9920	Agricultural and Horticultural Labourers, nfd
9921	Farm Hands
9922	Nursery and Garden Labourers
9929	Other Agricultural and Horticultural Labourers
993	Elementary Food Preparation and Related Workers
9930	Elementary Food Preparation and Related Workers, nfd
9931	Kitchenhands
9932	Fast Food Cooks
9933	Food Trades Assistants
999	Miscellaneous Labourers and Related Workers
9990	Miscellaneous Labourers and Related Workers, nfd
9991	Garbage Collectors
9992	Freight and Furniture Handlers
9993	Handypersons
9999	Other Miscellaneous Labourers and Related Workers
0998	Inadequately described

SUPPLEMENTARY CODES

&&&&	Not stated
@@@@	Not applicable
VVVV	Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 445

Not applicable (@@@@) category comprises:

- Unemployed persons, looking for either full-time or part-time work
- Persons not in the labour force
- Persons with Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP) Not Stated
- Persons aged under 15 years.

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Australian Bureau of Statistics

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Post-School Educational Qualifications: Field of Study - QALFP

2nd Release

This variable describes a person's field of highest post-school educational qualification gained. Field of Study is coded as defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ). For qualification level see QALLP.

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over with a qualification.

- 1: BUSINESS AND ADMINISTRATION**
- 2: HEALTH**
- 3: EDUCATION**
- 4: SOCIETY AND CULTURE**
- 5: NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES**
- 6: ENGINEERING**
- 7: ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING**
- 8: AGRICULTURE AND RELATED FIELDS**
- 9: MISCELLANEOUS FIELDS**

1 - BUSINESS AND ADMINISTRATION

10 Business and Administration, nfd
100 Business and Administration, nfd

11 Management
110 Management, nfd
111 Business Management
112 Public and Institution Management
113 Personnel Management
114 Hospitality Management
119 Management, nec

12 Management Support Services
120 Management Support Services, nfd
121 Office Management
122 Keyboarding and Shorthand
129 Management Support Services, nec

13 Sales and Marketing
130 Sales and Marketing, nfd
131 Wholesale and Retail Sales
132 Marketing
133 Real Estate
134 Tourism

139 Sales and Marketing, nec

14 Financial Services

140 Financial Services, nfd

141 Accounting

142 Banking and Finance

143 Insurance

149 Financial Services, nec

2 - HEALTH

20 Health, nfd

200 Health, nfd

21 Medicine

210 Medicine, nfd

211 General Medicine

212 Surgery

213 Psychiatry

214 Obstetrics and Gynaecology

215 Anaesthesiology

216 Pathology

217 Radiology

218 Internal Medicine

219 Medicine, nec

22 Nursing

220 Nursing, nfd

221 Basic Nursing

222 Midwifery

223 Mothercraft Nursing

224 Psychiatric Nursing

225 Community Nursing

229 Nursing, nec

23 Health Sciences

230 Health Sciences, nfd

231 Pharmacy

232 Physiotherapy

233 Occupational Therapy

234 Radiography

235 Optometry

236 Chiropractic

237 Speech Pathology

238 Nutrition and Dietetics

239 Health Sciences, nec

24 Dental Studies

240 Dental Studies, nfd

241 Dental Science

242 Dental Assisting

243 Dental Technology

25 Veterinary Studies

250 Veterinary Studies, nfd

251 Veterinary Science

252 Veterinary Assisting

29 Other Health

290 Other Health, nfd

291 Ambulance Service

292 Occupational Health and Safety

299 Other Health, nec

3 - EDUCATION

30	Education, nfd
300	Education, nfd
31	School Teacher Training
310	School Teacher Training, nfd
311	Early Childhood Teaching
312	Primary Teaching
313	Secondary Teaching
314	Teacher-Librarianship
32	Post-School Teacher Training
320	Post-School Teacher Training, nfd
321	Technical Teaching
322	Nursing Education
329	Post-School Teacher Training, nec
39	Other Education
390	Other Education, nfd
391	Teaching English as a Second Language
392	Special Education
399	Other Education, nec

4 - SOCIETY AND CULTURE

40	Society and Culture, nfd
400	Society and Culture, nfd
41	Behavioural Studies
410	Behavioural Studies, nfd
411	Psychology
412	Sociology and Anthropology
413	Politics
414	History
42	Welfare
420	Welfare, nfd
421	Social Work
422	Child Care
429	Welfare, nec
43	Librarianship
431	Librarianship
44	Language and Area Studies
440	Language and Area Studies, nfd
441	Literature
442	Languages
449	Language and Area Studies, nec
45	Religion and Philosophy
450	Religion and Philosophy, nfd
451	Religious Studies
452	Philosophy
46	Economics
461	Economics
47	Law
471	Law
48	Visual and Performing Arts
480	Visual and Performing Arts, nfd
481	Music

482 Art and Craft
483 Photography
484 Graphic Design
485 Fashion Design
486 Drama and Dance
489 Visual and Performing Arts, nec

49 Other Society and Culture

490 Other Society and Culture, nfd
491 Geography
492 Communication
493 Recreation and Leisure
494 Policing Studies
499 Other Society and Culture, nec

5 - NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES

50 Natural and Physical Sciences, nfd

500 Natural and Physical Sciences, nfd

51 Life Science

510 Life Science, nfd
511 Biological Science
512 Environmental Science

52 Physical Science

520 Physical Science, nfd
521 Physics
522 Chemistry
523 Earth Science
529 Physical Science, nec

53 Mathematics and Statistics

530 Mathematics and Statistics, nfd
531 Mathematics
532 Statistics

54 Computer Science

541 Computer Science

59 Other Natural and Physical Sciences

590 Other Natural and Physical Sciences, nfd
591 Food Science
592 Laboratory Technology
599 Other Natural and Physical Sciences, nec

6 - ENGINEERING

60 Engineering, nfd

600 Engineering, nfd

61 Surveying and Cartography

610 Surveying and Cartography, nfd
611 Surveying
612 Cartography

62 Civil Engineering

621 Civil Engineering

63 Electrical and Electronic Engineering

630 Electrical and Electronic Engineering, nfd
631 Electrical and Electronic Engineering Science
632 Powerline Installation and Maintenance
633 Electrical Fitting

634 Automotive Electrics
635 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Mechanics
636 Electrical Mechanics
637 Communications Equipment Installation and Maintenance
638 Electronic Equipment Servicing
639 Electrical and Electronic Engineering, nec

64 Mechanical Engineering

640 Mechanical Engineering, nfd
641 Mechanical Engineering Science
642 Toolmaking
643 Metal Fitting, Turning and Machining
644 Sheetmetal Working
645 Boilermaking and Welding
646 Metal Casting and Patternmaking
647 Aircraft Maintenance Engineering
648 Precision Metal Working
649 Mechanical Engineering, nec

65 Metallurgical and Mining Engineering

650 Metallurgical and Mining Engineering, nfd
651 Metallurgical Engineering Science
652 Mining Engineering Science
659 Metallurgical and Mining Engineering, nec

66 Printing

660 Printing, nfd
661 Compositing
662 Graphic Reproduction
663 Printing Machining
664 Binding and Finishing
665 Screen Printing
669 Printing, nec

67 Automotive Engineering

670 Automotive Engineering, nfd
671 Automotive Engineering Science
672 Vehicle Mechanics
673 Panel Beating
674 Vehicle Painting
675 Vehicle Building
676 Vehicle Trimming
679 Automotive Engineering, nec

68 Textiles, Clothing and Footwear

680 Textiles, Clothing and Footwear, nfd
681 Textile Engineering Science
682 Garment Making
683 Upholstery
684 Footwear
689 Textiles, Clothing and Footwear, nec

69 Other Engineering

690 Other Engineering, nfd
691 Chemical Engineering Science
692 Aeronautical Engineering Science
693 Industrial Engineering Science
694 Marine Engineering Science
695 Other Engineering Science
696 Marine Construction
697 Wood Machining and Turning
698 Cabinet Making
699 Other Engineering, nec

70	Architecture and Building, nfd
700	Architecture and Building, nfd
71	Building Design
710	Building Design, nfd
711	Architecture
712	Interior Design
719	Building Design, nec
72	Building Construction
720	Building Construction, nfd
721	Building Technology
722	Carpentry and Joinery
723	Bricklaying
724	Painting, Decorating and Signwriting
725	Plastering
726	Plumbing
727	Roof Fixing
728	Floor and Wall Tiling
729	Building Construction, nec
79	Other Architecture and Building
790	Other Architecture and Building, nfd
791	Floor Covering
792	Glass Working
793	Quantity Surveying
799	Other Architecture and Building, nec

8 - AGRICULTURE AND RELATED FIELDS

80	Agriculture and Related Fields, nfd
800	Agriculture and Related Fields, nfd
81	Agriculture
810	Agriculture, nfd
811	Agricultural Science
812	Wool Science
813	Animal Husbandry
819	Agriculture, nec
82	Horticulture
821	Horticulture
89	Other Agriculture and Related Fields
890	Other Agriculture and Related Fields, nfd
891	Fisheries
892	Forestry

9 - MISCELLANEOUS FIELDS

90	Miscellaneous Fields, nfd
900	Miscellaneous Fields, nfd
91	Hairdressing and Beauty Therapy
910	Hairdressing and Beauty Therapy, nfd
911	Hairdressing
912	Beauty Therapy
92	Food and Hospitality Services
920	Food and Hospitality Services, nfd
921	Meat Processing
922	Baking and Pastrycooking
923	Cooking
924	Hospitality Services

925 Waiting and Bar Service
929 Food and Hospitality Services, nec

93 Transport

930 Transport, nfd
931 Ship Operation
932 Aircraft Operation
933 Air Traffic Control
939 Transport, nec

99 OTHER MISCELLANEOUS FIELDS

990 Other Miscellaneous Fields, nfd
991 Plant and Machine Operation
992 Fire Technology
999 Other Miscellaneous Fields, nec
001 Field of study inadequately described
&&& Field of study not stated
@@@ Not applicable
VVV Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 240

Not applicable (@@@) category comprises:

- Persons who have a qualification that is out of scope of the ABSCQ
- Persons with no qualifications Persons aged under 15 years

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Australian Bureau of Statistics

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Post-School Educational Qualifications: Level of Attainment - QALLP

2nd Release

This variable describes the level of the highest post-school educational qualification gained. Level of attainment is coded as defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ). For qualification field see QALFP.

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over with a qualification.

- 1 - Higher degree
- 2 - Postgraduate diploma
- 3 - Bachelor degree
- 4 - Undergraduate diploma
- 5 - Associate diploma
- 6 - Skilled vocational qualification
- 7 - Basic vocational qualification
- 8 - Level of attainment inadequately described
- & - Level of attainment not stated
- @ - Not applicable
- V - Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 11

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Persons who have a qualification that is out of scope of the ABSCQ
- Person with no qualifications
- Persons aged under 15 years

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Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Post-School Educational Qualifications: Year Completed - QALYP

2nd Release

This variable contains the year in which the highest post-school educational qualification was completed. For qualification level and field obtained see QALLP and QALFP.

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over with a qualification.

- 1 - Before 1971
- 2 - 1971-1980
- 3 - 1981-1985
- 4 - 1986-1990
- 5 - 1991-1992
- 6 - 1993-1994
- 7 - 1995-1996
- & - Not stated
- @ - Not applicable
- V - Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 10

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Persons who have a qualification that is out of scope of the ABSCQ
- Person with no qualifications
- Persons aged under 15 years

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2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Postal Area of Usual Address Census Night - POCUCP

2nd Release

This variable identifies the postal area of the locality reported as the person's usual address.

Applicable to: All persons.

Postcodes including the following:

2999 - NSW Postcode undefined

3999 - Vic. Postcode undefined

4999 - Qld Postcode undefined

5999 - SA Postcode undefined

6999 - WA Postcode undefined

7999 - Tas. Postcode undefined

0899 - NT Postcode undefined

2699 - ACT Postcode undefined

VVVV - Overseas Visitor

Total number of categories: 2634

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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

[Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Proficiency in English - ENGP](#)

1st Release

For each person who speaks a language other than English at home this variable classifies their proficiency in English.

See also Proficiency in English/Language (ENGP01).

Applicable to: Persons who speak a language other than English or did not state a language.

- 1 - Very well
- 2 - Well
- 3 - Not well
- 4 - Not at all
- 5 - Not stated (language (LANP) stated, proficiency (ENGP) not stated)
- 6 - Not stated (both language (LANP) and proficiency (ENGP) not stated)
- @ - Not applicable
- V - Overseas visitor

Number of categories: 8

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Persons who speak English only

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2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Proficiency in English/Language - ENGP01

2nd Release

For each person this variable classifies their proficiency in English.

See also Proficiency in English (ENGP).

Applicable to: All persons.

Speaks English only

1 - Speaks English only

Speaks other language and speaks English

2 - Very well

3 - Well

4 - Not well

5 - Not at all

Not stated

6 - Not stated (language (LANP) stated, proficiency (ENGP) not stated)

7 - Not stated (both language (LANP) and proficiency (ENGP) not stated)

8 - Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 8

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2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

[Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Registered Marital Status - MSTP](#)

1st Release

This variable identifies persons in formal registered marital status. If registered marital status is not stated it is imputed.

See also Social Marital Status (derived) (MDCP).

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over.

- 1** - Never married
- 2** - Widowed
- 3** - Divorced
- 4** - Separated
- 5** - Married
- @** - Not applicable

Total number of categories: 6

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Persons aged under 15 years

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2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Relationship Between Families - FRLF

2nd Release

This variable describes the relationship between families within a household. For instance, if a household contained two families, the primary family consisting of a couple family with children and the second family consisting of the parents of the reference person of the primary family, the FRLF of the second family is 'Mother's/Father's family'.

Applicable to: Two or three family households.

- 1 - Mother's/Father's family
- 2 - Grandparent's family
- 3 - Son's/Daughter's family
- 4 - Grandchild's family
- 5 - Brother's/Sister's family
- 6 - Other related family
- 7 - Unrelated family
- @ - Not applicable

Total number of categories: 8

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Primary families in multi-family households
- One family households
- Non-family/Non-classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs



Australian Bureau of Statistics

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Relationship in Household - RLHP

2nd Release

This variable describes the relationship of each person residing within the same household.

All persons aged under 15 years are classified as a dependent child under 15.

To be classified as a Dependent Student (15-24) or a Non-Dependent Child the following conditions must apply: must be a biological, step, adopted, or foster child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the household; AND have no partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the household. Furthermore, if such a person is aged 15-24 years and studying full time they are classified as a Dependent Student otherwise they are classified as a Non-Dependent Child.

Note that Family Reference Persons were previously identified in this classification but now appear in the Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP) variable.

See also Family Type (FMTF).

Applicable to: Persons present in the household on census night.

Husband, Wife or Partner

- 11** - Husband, wife in a registered marriage
- 15** - Partner in de facto marriage, opposite-sex couple
- 17** - Partner in de facto marriage, male same-sex couple
- 18** - Partner in de facto marriage, female same-sex couple

Lone parent

- 21** - Lone parent

Child under 15

- 31** - Natural, or adopted child under 15
- 32** - Step-child under 15
- 33** - Foster child under 15
- 34** - Otherwise related child under 15
- 35** - Unrelated child under 15

Dependent student (15-24)

- 41** - Natural, or adopted dependent student
- 42** - Student step-child
- 43** - Student foster child

Non-dependent child

- 51** - Natural, or adopted non-dependent child
- 52** - Non-dependent step-child
- 53** - Non-dependent foster child

Other related individual

- 61** - Brother/sister
- 62** - Father/mother
- 63** - Grandchild
- 64** - Grandfather/grandmother
- 65** - Cousin
- 66** - Uncle/aunt
- 67** - Nephew/niece
- 68** - Other related individual (nec)

Non-family member

- 71** - Unrelated individual living in family household
- 72** - Group household member
- 73** - Lone person

Visitor (from within Australia)

- 99** - Visitor (from within Australia)
- @@** - Not applicable
- VV** - Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 30

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

- Persons in non classifiable households
- Persons in non-private dwellings
- Persons in migratory or off-shore CDs

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2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Relationship in Non-Private Dwelling - RLNP

1st Release

This variable describes the status of each person in a non-private dwelling.

Applicable to: Persons in a non-private dwelling on census night.

- 1** - Owner, proprietor, staff and family
- 2** - Guest, patient, inmate, other resident
- &** - Not stated
- @** - Not applicable
- V** - Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 5

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Persons in occupied private dwellings
- Persons in migratory or off-shore CDs

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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Religion - RELP

1st Release

This variable contains the religion of a person. The answering of this question in the Census is voluntary.

Applicable to: All persons.

- 1: BUDDHISM**
- 2: CHRISTIANITY**
- 3: HINDUISM**
- 4: ISLAM**
- 5: JUDAISM**
- 6: OTHER RELIGIONS**
- 7: NO RELIGION**

1	BUDDHISM
101	Buddhism
1011	Buddhism
2	CHRISTIANITY
200	Christian, nfd
2000	Christian, nfd
2001	Apostolic Church, so described
201	Anglican
2011	Anglican
203	Baptist
2031	Baptist
205	Brethren
2051	Brethren
207	Catholic
2071	Western Catholic
2072	Maronite Catholic
2073	Melkite Catholic
2074	Ukrainian Catholic
2079	Catholic, nec
211	Churches of Christ
2110	Churches of Christ, nfd
2111	Churches of Christ (Conference)
2112	Church of Christ (Non denominational)
2113	International Church of Christ
213	Jehovah's Witnesses
2131	Jehovah's Witnesses
215	Latter Day Saints
2150	Church of Jesus Christ of LDS, nfd

2151 Church of Jesus Christ of LDS (Mormons)
2152 Reorganised Church of Jesus Christ of LDS

217 Lutheran
2171 Lutheran

221 Oriental Christian
2210 Oriental Christian, nfd
2211 Ancient Church of the East
2212 Armenian Apostolic Church
2213 Assyrian Church of the East
2214 Coptic Orthodox Church
2215 Syrian (Jacobite) Church
2219 Oriental Christian, nec

223 Orthodox
2230 Orthodox, nfd
2231 Albanian Orthodox
2232 Antiochian Orthodox
2233 Greek Orthodox
2234 Macedonian Orthodox
2235 Romanian Orthodox
2236 Russian Orthodox
2237 Serbian Orthodox
2238 Ukrainian Orthodox
2239 Orthodox, nec

225 Presbyterian & Reformed
2250 Presbyterian & Reformed, nfd
2251 Presbyterian
2252 Reformed
2253 Free Reformed
227 Salvation Army
2271 Salvation Army

231 Seventh-day Adventist
2311 Seventh-day Adventist
233 Uniting Church
2331 Uniting Church

240 Pentecostal
2400 Pentecostal, nfd
2401 Apostolic Church (Australia)
2402 Assemblies of God
2403 Bethesda Churches
2404 Christian City Church
2405 Christian Life Churches International
2406 Christian Outreach Centres
2407 Christian Revival Crusade
2408 Faith Churches
2411 Foursquare Gospel Church
2412 Full Gospel Church
2413 Revival Centres
2414 Rhema Family Church
2415 United Pentecostal
2499 Pentecostal, nec

280 Other Protestant
2800 Other Protestant, nfd
2801 Aboriginal Evangelical Missions
2802 Born Again Christian
2803 Christian & Missionary Alliance
2804 Church of the Nazarene
2805 Congregational
2806 Ethnic Evangelical Churches
2807 Independent Evangelical Churches

2808	Wesleyan Methodist Church
2899	Other Protestant, nec
290	Other Christian
2901	Apostolic Church of Queensland
2902	Christadelphians
2903	Christian Science
2904	Gnostic Christians
2905	Liberal Catholic Church
2906	New Apostolic Church
2907	New Churches (Swedenborgian)
2908	Ratana (Maori)
2911	Religious Science
2912	Religious Society of Friends (Quakers)
2913	Temple Society
2914	Unitarian
2915	Worldwide Church of God
2999	Other Christian, nec
3	HINDUISM
301	Hinduism
3011	Hinduism
4	ISLAM
401	Islam
4011	Islam
5	JUDAISM
501	Judaism
5011	Judaism
6	OTHER RELIGIONS
601	Australian Aboriginal Traditional Religions
6011	Australian Aboriginal Traditional Religions
603	Baha'i
6031	Baha'i
605	Chinese Religions
6050	Chinese Religions, nfd
6051	Ancestor Veneration
6052	Confucianism
6053	Taoism
607	Druse
6071	Druse
611	Japanese Religions
6110	Japanese Religions, nfd
6111	Shinto
6112	Sukyo Mahikari
6113	Tenrikyo
613	Nature Religions
6130	Nature Religions, nfd
6131	Animism
6132	Druidism
6133	Paganism
6134	Pantheism
6135	Wiccan/Witchcraft
6139	Nature Religions, nec
615	Sikhism
6151	Sikhism
617	Spiritualism

6171	Spiritualism
621	Theism, nec
6211	Theism, nec
623	Zoroastrianism
6231	Zoroastrianism
699	Miscellaneous Religions
6991	Caodaism
6992	Church of Scientology
6993	Eckankar
6994	Rastafarianism
6995	Satanism
6996	Theosophy
6999	Religious Groups, nec
7	NO RELIGION
701	No Religion
7010	No Religion, nfd
7011	Agnosticism
7012	Atheism
7013	Humanism
7014	Rationalism
	SUPPLEMENTARY CODES
0002	Religious belief, nfd
0003	Inadequately described
&&&&	Not stated
VVVV	Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 124

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Australian Bureau of Statistics

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

[Contents](#) >> [Section One: 1996 Census Classifications](#) >> [Rent \(Weekly\) - RNTD](#)

1st Release

This variable identifies the weekly rent paid for a dwelling. In standard census products ranges are used rather than individual dollar amounts. The ranges are listed as a derived variable, RNTD01.

See also [Rent \(Weekly\) \(derived\) \(RNTD01\)](#).

Applicable to: Rented occupied private dwellings (including rent-free accommodation).

0000-9999 - \$0 to \$9,999 singly

&&&& - Not stated

@@@@ - Not applicable

Total number of categories: Up to 10,002

Not applicable (@@@@) category comprises:

- Occupied private dwellings with Tenure Type (TEND) of Fully Owned, Being Purchased, Being Purchased Under a Rent/Buy Scheme, Occupied Under a Life Tenure Scheme, Other and Not Stated
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs

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2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Rent (Weekly) - in ranges - RNTD01

1st Release

This variable identifies the weekly rent paid for a dwelling in ranges. Individual dollar amounts are available.

See also Rent (Weekly) (RNTD).

Applicable to: Dwellings that are being rented.

1 - \$0 - \$24

2 - \$25 - \$49

3 - \$50 - \$74

4 - \$75 - \$99

5 - \$100 - \$124

6 - \$125 - \$149

7 - \$150 - \$174

8 - \$175 - \$199

9 - \$200 - \$224

10 - \$225 - \$249

11 - \$250 - \$274

12 - \$275 - \$299

13 - \$300 - \$399

14 - \$400 - \$499

15 - \$500 and over

16 - Not stated

17 - Not applicable

Total number of categories: 17

Not applicable (17) category comprises:

- Occupied private dwellings with Tenure Type (TEND) of Fully Owned, Being Purchased, Being Purchased under a Rent/Buy scheme, Occupied under a Life Tenure Scheme, Other and Not Stated
- Non-private dwellings
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs

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2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

[Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Sex - SEXP](#)

1st Release

The variable identifies each person's sex. If sex is not stated it is imputed.

Applicable to: All persons.

- 1 - Male
- 2 - Female

Total number of categories: 2

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2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> SLA of Usual Residence Census Night - SLAUCP

1st Release

This variable identifies the Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence on census night. For details of these areas see the Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (1216.0). In cases where a person does not state his/her place of usual residence, SLAUCP is imputed (generally to SLA of enumeration). SLAs can be aggregated to form higher ASGC areas: Local Government Area (LGA), Statistical Subdivision (SSD), Statistical Division (SD), Statistical District (SDIST), Statistical Region (SR), Major Statistical Region (MSR) and State/Territory (STE).

Refer also to Usual Residence Indicator 1996, 1995 and 1991 (UAICP, UAI1P and UAI5P) for answers to the usual residence questions.

Applicable to: All persons

0099 - Undefined Capital City

9499 - No usual address

9779 - Migratory and off-shore

9899 - Undefined State

VVVV - Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 1364

To uniquely define the above categories by State/Territory, users must combine SLAUCP with State of Usual Residence (STEUCP). When combined, the categories Undefined Sydney, Undefined Melbourne,..., Undefined Canberra etc. are obtained.

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2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> SLA of Usual Residence One Year Ago - SLAU1P

2nd Release

This variable identifies the Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence one year ago. For details of these areas see the Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (1216.0). SLAs can be aggregated to form higher ASGC areas: Local Government Area (LGA), Statistical Subdivision (SSD), Statistical Division (SD), Statistical District (SDIST), Statistical Region (SR), Major Statistical Region (MSR) and State/Territory (STE).

Refer also to Usual Residence Indicator 1996, 1995 and 1991 (UAICP, UAI1P and UAI5P) for answers to the usual residence questions.

Applicable to : Persons aged 1 year and over.

0099 - Undefined Capital City

9299 - Overseas

9499 - No usual address

9779 - Migratory and off-shore

9899 - Undefined State

&&&& - Not stated

@@@@ - Not applicable

VVVV - Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 1375

Not applicable (@@@@) category comprises:

- Persons aged under 1 year

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2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> SLA of Usual Residence Five Years Ago - SLAU5P

2nd Release

This variable identifies the Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence five years ago. For details of these areas see the Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (1216.0). SLAs can be aggregated to form higher ASGC areas: Local Government Area (LGA), Statistical Subdivision (SSD), Statistical Division (SD), Statistical District (SDIST), Statistical Region (SR), Major Statistical Region (MSR) and State/Territory (STE).

Refer also to Usual Residence Indicator 1996, 1995 and 1991 (UAICP, UAI1P and UAI5P) for answers to the usual residence questions.

Applicable to: Persons aged 5 years and over.

0099 - Undefined Capital City

9299 - Overseas

9499 - No usual address

9779 - Migratory and off-shore

9899 - Undefined State

&&&& - Not stated

@@@@ - Not applicable

VVVV - Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 1375

To uniquely define the above categories by State/Territories, users must combine SLAU5P with State of Usual Residence (STEU5P). When combined, the categories Undefined Sydney, Undefined Melbourne, ..., Undefined Canberra etc. are obtained.

Not applicable (@@@@) category comprises:

- Persons aged under 5 years



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2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

[Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Social Marital Status - MDCP](#)

2nd Release

This variable identifies a person's relationship status based on their current living arrangements. Where a couple is present in the household the type of relationship is identified. All persons aged 15 and over, who are present in the household on census night and who are not in a couple relationship are identified as 'not married'.

See also Registered Marital Status (MSTP) and Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over present in the household on census night.

- 1 - Married in a registered marriage
- 2 - Married in a de facto marriage
- 3 - Not married
- 4 - Not applicable
- 5 - Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 5

Not applicable (4) category comprises:

- Persons aged under 15 years
- Persons in non-classifiable households
- Persons in non-private dwellings
- Persons in migratory and off-shore CDs

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Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> State of Usual Residence Census Night - STEUCP

1st Release

This variable identifies the State of usual residence on census night. In cases where a person does not state his/her place of usual residence, STEUCP is imputed (generally to State of Enumeration).

See also SLA of Usual Residence Census Night (SLAUCP).

Applicable to: All persons.

- 1 - New South Wales
- 2 - Victoria
- 3 - Queensland
- 4 - South Australia
- 5 - Western Australia
- 6 - Tasmania
- 7 - Northern Territory
- 8 - Australian Capital Territory
- 9 - Other Territories
- V - Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 10

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2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

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Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> State of Usual Residence One Year Ago - STEU1P

2nd Release

This variable identifies the State of usual residence one year ago.

See also SLA of Usual Residence One Year Ago (SLAU1P).

Refer also to Usual Residence Indicator 1996, 1995 and 1991 (UAICP, UAI1P and UAI5P) for answers to the usual residence questions.

Applicable to: Persons aged 1 year and over.

- 1** - New South Wales
- 2** - Victoria
- 3** - Queensland
- 4** - South Australia
- 5** - Western Australia
- 6** - Tasmania
- 7** - Northern Territory
- 8** - Australian Capital Territory
- 9** - Other Territories
- 10** - Overseas
- &&** - Not stated
- @@** - Not applicable
- VV** - Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 13

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

- Persons aged under 1 year

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Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> State of Usual Residence Five Years Ago - STEU5P

2nd Release

This variable identifies the State of usual residence five years ago.

See also SLA of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (SLAU5P).

Refer also to Usual Residence Indicator 1996, 1995 and 1991 (UAICP, UAI1P and UAI5P) for answers to the usual residence questions.

Applicable to: Persons aged 5 years and over.

Same categories as State of Usual Residence One Year Ago (STEU1P).

Total number of categories: 13

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

- Persons aged under 5 years

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2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

[Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Tenure Type - TEND](#)

1st Release

This variable describes whether a dwelling is owned, being purchased or rented. Dwellings occupied under a life tenure scheme can be considered as being owned.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings.

- 1 - Fully owned
- 2 - Being purchased
- 3 - Being purchased under a rent/buy scheme
- 4 - Rented
- 5 - Being occupied rent free
- 6 - Being occupied under a life tenure scheme
- 7 - Other
- & - Not stated
- @ - Not applicable

Total number of categories: 9

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs

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2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Type of Educational Institution Attending - TYPP

1st Release

This variable identifies the type of educational institution being attended.

See also Full/Part-Time Student (STUP).

Applicable to: Persons attending an educational institution.

- 1** - Pre-school
- 2** - Infants/Primary Government
- 3** - Infants/Primary Catholic
- 4** - Infants/Primary Other Non Government
- 5** - Secondary Government
- 6** - Secondary Catholic
- 7** - Secondary Other Non Government
- 8** - Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)
- 9** - University or other Tertiary Institutions
- 10** - Other
- &&** - Not stated
- @@** - Not applicable
- VV** - Overseas Visitor

Total number of categories: 13

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

- Persons not attending an educational institution

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2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

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Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Type of Non-Private Dwelling - NPDD

1st Release

This variable identifies the type of non-private dwelling in which persons were counted on census night.

Applicable to: Non-private dwellings.

- 1 - Hotel, motel
- 2 - Nurses quarters
- 3 - Staff quarters
- 4 - Boarding house, private hotel
- 5 - Boarding school
- 6 - Residential college, hall of residence
- 7 - Public hospital (not psychiatric)
- 8 - Private hospital (not psychiatric)
- 9 - Psychiatric hospital or institution
- 10 - Hostel for the disabled
- 11 - Nursing home
- 12 - Accommodation for the retired or aged (cared)
- 13 - Hostel for the homeless, night shelter, refuge
- 14 - Childcare institution
- 15 - Corrective institution for children
- 16 - Other welfare institution
- 17 - Prison, corrective and detention institution for adults
- 18 - Convent, monastery, etc
- 19 - ther and not classifiable
- && - Not Stated
- @@ - Not applicable

Total number of categories: 21

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

- Occupied & unoccupied private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs



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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Usual Address Indicator Census Night - UAICP

1st Release

This variable contains the tick box answer to Question 7 on the census form which asks for a person's usual residence on census night. This variable when used with Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator and Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI1P and UAI5P) and also with SLA of usual residence data shows migration patterns.

Applicable to: All persons.

- 1 - Enumerated at home
- 2 - Elsewhere in Australia
- 3 - Overseas visitor 1996

Total number of categories: 3

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2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

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Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator - UA1P

2nd Release

This variable contains the tick box answer to Question 8 on the census form which asks for a person's usual residence one year ago. This variable when used with Usual Address Indicator and Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAICP and UA15P) and also with SLA of usual residence data shows migration patterns.

Applicable to: Persons aged 1 year and over.

- 1** - Same as in 1996
- 2** - Elsewhere in Australia
- 3** - Overseas 1995
- &** - Not stated
- @** - Not applicable
- V** - Overseas visitor 1996

Total number of categories: 6

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Persons aged under 1 year

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Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Usual Address Five Year Ago Indicator - UAI5P

2nd Release

This variable contains the tick box answer to Question 9 on the census form which asks for a person's usual residence five years ago. This variable when used with Usual Address Indicator and Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAICP and UAI1P) and also with SLA of usual residence data shows migration patterns.

Applicable to: Persons aged 5 years and over.

- 1 - Same as in 1996
- 2 - Elsewhere in Australia
- 3 - Overseas 1991
- 4 - Same as in 1995
- 5 - Not stated
- 6 - Not applicable
- 7 - Overseas Visitor 1996

Total number of categories: 7

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Persons aged under 5 years

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2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

[Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Usual Residence and Internal Migration Indicator - URIP](#)

This variable has not been produced for the 1996 Census. However, similar data can be obtained by referring to Usual Address Indicator, Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator and Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAICP, UAI1P and UAI5P).

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2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

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Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Work Destination Study Area - DZSP

2nd Release

The workplace address given by respondents for the week prior to the Census date is coded to a Work Destination Zone. These areas are designed by transport authorities in each State and cover major urban areas (work study areas).

See also Work Destination Zone (DZNP).

Applicable to: Employed persons enumerated in a work study area.

- 1 - Sydney/Wollongong/Newcastle
- 2 - Melbourne/Geelong/Latrobe Valley/Bendigo/Ballarat
- 3 - Brisbane/Gold Coast/Sunshine Coast/Cairns/Townsville/Toowoomba
- 4 - Adelaide
- 5 - Perth/Pilbara
- 6 - Hobart/Launceston
- 7 - Darwin/Alice Springs
- 8 - Canberra/Queanbeyan
- & - Not stated
- @ - Not applicable
- V - Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 11

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Employed persons who are not enumerated in a work study area
- Unemployed persons, looking for either full-time or part-time work
- Persons not in the labour force
- Persons with Labour Force Status/Status In Employment (LFSP)
- Not stated
- Persons aged under 15 years



Australian Bureau of Statistics

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/07/1996

Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Work Destination Zone - DZNP

2nd Release

The workplace address given by respondents for the week prior to the census night is coded to a Work Destination Zone. These areas are designed by transport authorities in each State and cover major urban areas (work study areas).

For general output purposes Work Destination Zone codes are aggregated to Statistical Local Area level. (For details of these areas see the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (1216.0). Lower level detail is available on request.

See also Work Destination Area (DZSP). A list of categories is available from Client Services, although the following are always included:

Applicable to: Employed persons enumerated in a work study area.

9990 - No fixed place of work

9998 - Worked outside the JTW study area

&&&& - Not stated

@@@@ - Not applicable

VVVV - Overseas Visitor

Total number of categories: Available on request

Not applicable (@@@@) category comprises:

- Employed persons who are not enumerated in a work study area
- Unemployed persons, looking for either full-time or part-time work
- Persons not in the labour force
- Persons with Labour Force Status/Status In Employment (LFSP) Not stated
- Persons aged under 15 years



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[Contents >> Section One: 1996 Census Classifications >> Year of Arrival in Australia - YARP](#)

1st Release

This variable states the year a person who was born outside of Australia (including Other Territories), first arrived in Australia with the intention of staying in Australia for at least one year.

Applicable to: Australian residents born overseas who will be here for more than one year.

- 1 - Arrived before 1981
- 2 - Arrived 1981 - 1985
- 3 - Arrived 1986 - 1990
- 4 - Arrived 1991
- 5 - Arrived 1992
- 6 - Arrived 1993
- 7 - Arrived 1994
- 8 - Arrived 1995
- 9 - Arrived 1996
- & - Not stated
- @ - Not applicable
- V - Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 12

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Persons who did not state their birthplace
- Persons born in Australia or in other Australian Territories
- Persons who said they will be in Australia for less than one year

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Contents >> Section Two: Glossary of Census Concepts >> A

A

Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander

See Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander Languages, Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Origin (ABLP), Community Development Employment Program (CDEP), Indigenous Enumeration, Indigenous Family, Indigenous Household.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) Regions

See ATSIC Region.

Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander languages

The 1996 Census is the first, for which data on individual Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages have been available. The Census asks a question on language spoken at home, thus this information may not collect complete language use data but does, for the first time, give an indication of the relative number of speakers of Indigenous languages Australia wide.

See also Language (LANP).

Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin (ABLP)

The origin question on the census form asks whether each person is of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. The purpose of the question is to provide data about both groups of Australia's Indigenous people: Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islanders. Torres Strait Islanders are the descendants of the Indigenous people of the Torres Strait, between the tip of Cape York and Papua New Guinea.

A question on origin has been asked in all censuses. However, prior to the 1971 Census Indigenous people were counted in order to exclude them from population estimates for each State/Territory. The 1967 Referendum changed section 127 of the Constitution to allow Aboriginal people to be included in official census population counts. The 1971 and 1976 Censuses asked each person's racial origin. Since the 1981 Census the word 'racial' has been dropped from the question. The 1996 Census is the first census to allow people's origin to be recorded as both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander; prior to this only one or the other could be recorded.

See also Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander Languages, Community Development Employment Program (CDEP), Indigenous Enumeration, Indigenous Family, Indigenous Household.

Absentees

See Temporarily Absent.

Accommodation for the retired or aged (cared)

This is a category of the classification Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD). This is accommodation for retired or aged people where the occupants are not regarded as being self-sufficient and do not provide their own meals.

See also Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).

Accommodation for the retired or aged (self-care)

This is a category of the classification Dwelling Location (DLOD) used to code accommodation provided for the retired or aged people who care for themselves. The definition of self-care is: 'Accommodation where the occupants provide their own meals and are regarded as being self-sufficient'.

See also Dwelling Location (DLOD).

Address

No names or addresses are recorded on census computer files. Confidentiality of information collected in the Census is maintained by destruction of census forms.

The address provided on the front of the census form helps census staff ensure that no dwellings are omitted from the census count.

The question asking the usual address of each person on census night (Question 7) is used to establish the Statistical Local Area (SLA) of people who usually reside in a different area to where they were enumerated; and in determining family relationships of people in households.

Each person's usual address of one year and five years before the census date is coded to SLA from which information for all other ASGC codes can be derived (including State). These data provide information on the movement of people within Australia, i.e. internal migration.

Workplace address is used to help identify the establishment where a person is employed, for coding of industry and industry sector, and for coding destination zone in journey to work study areas.

Some addresses are also used for analysing the results of the Post Enumeration Survey (PES).

See also Confidentiality, Internal Migration, Journey to Work, Postcode, Post Enumeration Survey.

Adopted child

The Census does not seek to identify adopted children. An adopted child is, in most cases, reported as the child of Person 1 and/or Person 2 in the relationship question (Question 5), and is coded in the same way as natural child.

See also Child Type (CTPP).

Age (AGEP)

Age has been collected in all Australian censuses. The 1991 Census was the first census to use self-coding for age. The same self-responding method is used for the 1996 Census but a different layout for the age grid is used.

Age and sex data are essential for the production of accurate population estimates based on the Census.

AGEP classifies each person's age into single year categories, from 0 to 98 years, and 99 years or more. For infants aged less than one year, 0 years of age is recorded. When no age is reported, the ABS imputes an age using other information on the form and information on age distribution of the population.

Age is used during processing as a cross check with other variables; for example, the age of the respondent determines whether particular questions asked in the Census are applicable.

The following age constraints apply:

- if age is under five years, then State and SLA of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (STEU5P, SLAU5P) are not applicable;
- if age is less than one year, then State and SLA of Usual Residence One Year Ago (STEU1P, SLAU1P) is not applicable;
- age and Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP) must be logically consistent; and
- the household or family reference person must be over 14 years of age.

If age is under 15 years, then the following person variables are not applicable:

Age Left School (ALSP)
Hours Worked (HRSP)
Income (INCP)
Industry (INDP)
Industry Sector (GNGP)
Labour Force Status (LFSP)
Method of Travel to Work (TTPP).
Number of Children Ever Born (TISP)
Occupation (OCCP)
Post-School Educational Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP)
Post-School Educational Qualification: Level of Attainment (QALLP)
Post-School Educational Qualification: Year Completed (QALYP)
Registered Marital Status (MSTP)
Social Marital Status (MDCP)
Work Destination Zone (DZNP)
Work Destination Area (DZSP)

See also Derivations and Imputations, Estimated Resident Population.

Age left school (ALSP)

Age left school classifies the age at which a person left primary or secondary school and is a proxy indicator of the educational level attained by people. Categories are also provided for people still at school, and those who did not go to school. The age of leaving school is used instead of level of schooling because of differences in, and changes to, education systems. This is an important variable for planning education facilities and assessing the educational level of the population.

See also Derivations and Imputations, Estimated Resident Population.

Ancestor

Ancestors living with their children are coded as separate families if they formed a couple in their own right (i.e. the reference person's mother and father). Lone ancestors (i.e. those who do not form separate families) living in households can be determined using Relationship in Household (RLHP). Using this classification a lone ancestor is a parent (Mother/Father) or grandparent (Grandfather/Grandmother) of the family reference person.

See also Ethnicity, Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Ancestry

See Ethnicity.

ANZSIC

See Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification.

Apartment

See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Area (measurement)

Area is calculated for collection districts (CDs) in square kilometres using digital boundary data which define the CD. The areas of most other spatial units used in the Census are calculated by aggregating the areas of the component CDs.

The digital CD boundaries are only representations of the 'real world' bounds of a collector's area. The real world boundary is complex, where the digital version is simplified. This results in a less than perfect measurement of the true area of the CD. The degree to which the measured area is inaccurate is, in most cases, only slight.

Calculation of the actual area of a CD is two dimensional. The effects of changes in elevation are not considered in the area calculations provided by the ABS. Water bodies encompassed by the

CD are included in the total area.

For census purposes, the calculation of area for a local government area (LGA) is by aggregating the areas of component CDs. This area may not correspond to the legally determined area.

Arrival, Year of

See Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).

ASCO

See Australian Standard Classification of Occupations.

ASGC

See Australian Standard Geographical Classification.

ASIC

See Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC).

ATSIC Region

ATSIC Regions are administrative areas used by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) for the election of Regional Councils which represent the local Indigenous population. They are provided for under the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Act, 1989.

ATSIC Regions are approximated by aggregating the data for collection districts (CDs) which lie wholly or partly within the ATSIC Region. There are 36 ATSIC Regions (including the Torres Strait Area) which together cover all of Australia. Data about Indigenous people can be obtained by ATSIC Regions. Both Summary and Detailed Indigenous Profiles are produced for ATSIC Regions.

See also Indigenous Area, Indigenous Location.

Attribution (component of digital geographic information)

Attribution, within the digital geography context, permits the identification or selection of a specific spatial feature (such as, streets and schools) based on the name or other property of that feature. It is this attribution which gives spatial data 'intelligence' within a geographic information system.

Australia

The total Australian population in census tabulations comprises all people counted in the six States, Northern Territory, Australian Capital Territory, Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

Previous census tabulations excluded Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands from the Australian total but the counts were available separately.

See also Confidentiality, Other Territories.

Australian Citizenship (NATP)

This variable identifies holders of Australian citizenship.

Citizenship data are used to obtain information on the tendency of different migrant groups to take out citizenship and to measure the size of groups eligible to vote. The data are useful cross-classified with birthplace, year of arrival and age data.

Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)

The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) has been developed as the standard industrial classification for use in the production and analysis of all ABS industry statistics.

It replaces both the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) and the New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (NZSIC) and forms part of an integrated statistical system. This provides a standard framework for classifying statistical units (e.g. establishments, management units, etc.) to the same industry in all ABS statistical collections in which they are included.

The ANZSIC has a four level hierarchical structure, comprising Divisions (the broadest level), Subdivisions, Groups and Classes (the finest level). The seventeen Divisions (identified by an alphabetic character) provide a broad overall picture of the economy whilst the Subdivision, Group and Class levels provide increasingly detailed dissections.

The following example illustrates the hierarchy:

Division C:	Manufacturing
Subdivision	Food, Beverage and Tobacco
21:	Manufacturing
Group 218:	Beverage and Malt Manufacturing
Class 2182:	Beer and Malt Manufacturing

The ANZSIC class is the basic building block of the classification and is defined in terms of a specified range of activities which characterise, and are nearly always unique to, that class. These are referred to as the primary activities of the class. For example, for Class 2250 Footwear Manufacturing, the primary activities are the manufacturing of boots, sandals, shoes, thongs, etc.

An establishment which is mainly engaged in activities which have been designated as primary to a particular class is classified to that class, whether the establishment is engaged in other activities or not.

In the Census, employed persons are coded to an ANZSIC class according to the main kind of business, activity or service undertaken by their employer at the location (i.e. address) at which they work by matching against the ABS Business Register. If a match against the Business Register cannot be made, the ANZSIC is coded by using the type of industry question.

A special version of the ANZSIC classification is used for the Census which incorporates

undefined classes in addition to the normal defined classes. These undefined classes have unique four digit codes and can represent any one of the four levels of the classification. They are a device to facilitate the coding of businesses for which insufficient information has been provided to enable coding to a defined class.

An example of an undefined class is Class 2110: Meat and Meat Product Manufacturing. This class may apply if the response to the industry question on the census form were 'meat manufacturing', that is, it could not be determined which one of the following defined classes of group 211 actually applies:

Class 2111:	Meat manufacturing
Class 2112:	Poultry Processing
Class 2113:	Bacon, Ham and Smallgood Manufacturing

The 1993 edition of the ANZSIC is used to classify the 1996 Census. For more information refer to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (1292.0), available in hard copy form as well as on disk.

See also Industry (INDP).

Australian residents temporarily overseas

These people are excluded from the Census. However, data on Australian residents temporarily overseas are used by the ABS in estimating Australia's resident population.

See also Estimated Resident Population.

Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS)

The Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics, First Edition, is used to classify the responses to the 1996 Census questions on birthplace of individual, mother and father (Questions 12,15,16).

The classification is based on the concept of geographic proximity. It groups neighbouring countries into progressively broader geographic areas on the basis of similarity in terms of social, cultural, economic and political characteristics.

The classification identifies four types of base level units which are referred to as countries:

- independent countries (excluding their dependencies, external territories, etc.);
- overseas dependencies, external territories, bailiwicks, etc., of independent countries;
- units which are recognised geographic areas, the ownership or control of which is in dispute; and
- administrative subdivisions of Australia and the United Kingdom.

The classification contains three levels. The third and most detailed level consists of the Base Units which are discrete countries. At this level there are 275 Units including 5 Other categories. The second level comprises 29 Minor Groups, which are regional groups of countries similar in terms of social, cultural, economic and political characteristics. The first and most general level

comprises 9 Major Groups. These Major Groups are:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | Oceania and Antarctica |
| 2 | Europe and the Former USSR |
| 3 | The Middle East and North Africa |
| 4 | Southeast Asia |
| 5 | Northeast Asia |
| 6 | Southern Asia |
| 7 | Northern America |
| 8 | South America, Central America and the Caribbean |
| 9 | Africa (excluding North Africa). |

The following example illustrates the hierarchical structure of the classification:

Major Group	2	Europe and the Former USSR
Minor Group	22	Southern Europe
Country Unit	2207	Italy

For further information see the ABS publication Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (1269.0).

See also Birthplace (BPLP).

Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO)

The Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) is used to code responses to questions on occupation in Australian censuses. In ASCO, a job is defined as a set of tasks performed by an individual and an occupation is defined as a set of jobs sufficiently similar to their main tasks to be grouped together.

ASCO First Edition was published in 1986 and was used in both the 1986 and 1991 Censuses. The 1996 Census uses ASCO Second Edition.

ASCO Second Edition is a hierarchically structured classification based on the kind of work defined in terms of skill level and skill specialisation. Skill level is assessed in terms of five broad ranges. In ASCO Second Edition, each of the nine Major Groups is assigned to one of these skill ranges.

In ASCO Second Edition, there are five hierarchical levels. These are:

- Major Groups (9) - the broadest level of ASCO. Major groups are distinguished from each other on the basis of skill level and broadly defined skill specialisation. Each Major Group consists of at least one Sub-Major Group.
- Sub-Major Groups (35) - these are subdivisions of the Major Groups and have been introduced in ASCO Second Edition. Sub-Major Groups are distinguished from each other on the basis of broadly defined skill specialisation. Each Sub-Major Group consists of at least one Minor Group.
- Minor Groups (81) - these are subdivisions of the Sub-Major Groups. Minor Groups in the same Sub-Major Group are distinguished from each other on the basis of a more narrowly defined skill specialisation. Each Minor Group consists of at least one Unit Group.

- Unit Groups (341) - these are subdivisions of the Minor Groups. Unit Groups in the same Minor Group are distinguished from each other on the basis of a finer degree of skill specialisation. Unit Groups consist of one or more occupations.
- Occupations (987) - the most detailed level of ASCO. Occupations in the same Unit Group are distinguished from one another on the basis of detailed skill specialisation.

The ASCO codes use six digits. The first digit in the code represents the Major Group. The first and second digits indicate the Sub-Major Group. The first, second and third digits indicate the Minor Group. The first, second, third and fourth digits indicate the Unit Group, whilst all six digits indicate occupation.

The following example illustrates the coding conventions:

Major Group:	2	Professionals
Sub-Major Group:	24	Education Professionals
Minor Group:	241	School Teachers
Unit Group:	2413	Secondary School Teachers
Occupation:	2413 -11	Secondary School Teacher

Where the respondent does not provide adequate information for the response to be coded to occupation level, the response is coded to the next highest level which is sufficiently broad to include all possibilities implied by the available information. Where this occurs, special 'Not Further Defined' (or nfd) categories are used at the more detailed levels of the classification. These categories are represented by codes ending in one or more zeros.

Occupation level data from the 1996 Census are not available as standard output. It is, however, obtainable from ABS Client Services.

Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)

The Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) is a hierarchically structured classification used by the ABS for the classification of spatial units by geographic areas within Australia.

The ASGC areas used for census purposes are:

- Collection District (CD)
- Statistical Local Area (SLA)
- Local Government Area (legal LGA)
- Statistical Subdivision (SSD)
- Statistical Division (SD)
- Statistical District (SDIST)
- Statistical Region (SR)

- Major Statistical Region (MSR)
- Urban Centre/Locality (UC/L)
- Section of State (SOS)
- State/Territory (S/T)

There is a separate entry in this dictionary defining each of these geographic areas.

The ASGC is used for most censuses and surveys within the ABS for the dissemination of data. This allows greater comparability of statistics and a standardisation of terminology.

For more information see:

Statistical Geography - Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (1216.0)

Statistical Geography - Volume 2: Information Paper - Census Geographic Areas, Australia (2905.0)

Statistical Geography - Volume 3: Information Paper - Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC) Urban Centres/Localities, Australia (2909.0)

See also Census Geographic Areas, Electoral Division, CD-derived Postal Areas (POC), Migratory Collection Districts, Off-Shore Collection Districts, Shipping Collection Districts, Indigenous Locations, Indigenous Areas.

Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC)

See Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

Australian Statistics Advisory Council (ASAC)

The Australian Statistics Advisory Council was established by the *Australian Bureau of Statistics Act 1975*. Under section 18(1) of the Act, the Council is to advise the Minister and the Statistician on '...(a) the improvement, extension and coordination of statistical services provided for public purposes in Australia; (b) annual and longer term priorities and programs of work that should be adopted in relation to major aspects of the provision of those statistical services; and (c) any other matters relating generally to those statistical services'.

Part of the role of ASAC involves monitoring progress on the development of the Census. In particular, ASAC advises the Minister on topics being considered for inclusion in the Census.



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B

Babies

See Child Type (CTPP), Number of Children Ever Born (TISP).

Base map

See Digital Base Map.

Bedsitter/flat

See Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (BEDD).

Birthplace

These variables contain the country of birth of each individual, and each individual's father and mother (Questions 12, 15 and 16). There are three variables available:

- Birthplace of Individual (BPLP);
- Birthplace of Mother (BPFP); and
- Birthplace of Father (BPMP).

The Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS) is used to classify birthplace responses to the 1996 Census. This classification uses the current names of countries, so if a person uses a former name the current name is coded for output purposes. For example, Siam would be coded to Thailand.

If birthplace of individual is not stated on the census form, an attempt is made to derive it from other answers or from responses from other family members. If birthplace cannot be derived it is coded to Not stated.

People born in Australia are not required to complete Question 13, which asks what year each person arrived in Australia.

See also Australian Standard Classification of Countries For Social Statistics (ASCCSS), Australia, Australian Citizenship (NATP), Language (LANP), Other Territories, Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).

Birthplace of father

See Birthplace.

Birthplace of individual

See Birthplace.

Birthplace of mother

See Birthplace.

Boarder

A boarder is any person aged 15 years or over who is unrelated to any member of a household, and who is supplied with meals and lodging in return for payment.

Boarders are considered household members under the definition of household. However, they are not considered family members due to the fact that they are unrelated to anyone in the household.

If the boarder is found to be related to any person in the household then this familial relationship takes precedence over the fact that the person is also a boarder.

See also Lodger.

Boarding school student

Boarders at school or college are specifically asked to record the school or college as their usual residence. This instruction was not given in censuses prior to 1986 and often these people incorrectly reported their family home as their place of usual residence.

See also Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).

Boundaries

See Digital Boundaries.

Buying/owning a dwelling

See Tenure Type (TEND).



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C

Cabins

See Caravans.

Candata Pty Ltd

One of the contractors involved in the preparation of digital geographic information used in the 1996 Census.

Capital City Statistical Division

Capital City Statistical Divisions are predominantly urban in character and the boundaries are delineated to contain the anticipated urban development of the capital cities (and associated urban centres) for a period of at least twenty years.

See also Statistical Division, Major Statistical Region.

Caravans, houseboats, etc.

Enumeration of people in caravans, houseboats etc. varies depending on where the caravan is located: in caravan parks/marinas etc. on residential allotments or on roadsides/open land.

Unoccupied caravans and boats/craft, regardless of location, are not counted in the Census.

Managers' residences in caravan parks or marinas are enumerated and classified as separate private dwellings.

In the 1996 Census, occupied caravans or cabins (Dwelling Structure (STRD)) in caravan parks (Dwelling Location (DLOD)), are treated as occupied private dwellings (Dwelling Type (DTWD)), i.e. families are identified and coded.

In the 1996 Census, Tenure Type (TEND) and associated variables are available. In 1991, the Nature of Occupancy (NOCD) classification was used but did not provide for the case where a dwelling is being purchased but rent is also being paid for a site. In most cases in caravan parks,

the site is rented but the caravan may be owned or being purchased. In processing the 1991 Census, if a caravan in a park was reported as being both rented and owned (or being purchased), then the rent information was ignored and only the purchasing information was coded.

Caravans on Residential Allotments: An occupied caravan on a residential allotment, as a sole structure, is treated as an occupied private dwelling.

A caravan on a residential allotment with one or more other structures may be treated as a separate private dwelling (counted), or an extension of another structure (not counted).

The caravan is treated as a separate private dwelling if it is occupied by a separate household (a person or people who do not live or eat with the occupants of the main dwelling). In this case a separate Household Form is issued for the caravan.

The caravan is not counted if it is occupied by a person or people who live and eat with the occupants of the main dwelling (all one household). In this case, the caravan is counted as an additional room of the main dwelling. It is therefore not possible to count the caravan in the backyard if its occupants are included on the census form with the occupants of the main dwelling.

Roadsides/Open Land: People in caravans at roadside parking areas or on open land are regarded as sleepers-out. Occupants receive Household Forms, and are counted under the Dwelling Structure (STRD) category for sleepers-out.

Marinas: Included in this category are occupied craft in marinas. Occupied boats, houseboats, etc. are all included. The only exceptions are owners, managers or caretakers residences within the marina. Such residences are treated as separate private dwellings and issued a separate Household Form.

See also Dwelling, Dwelling Location (DLOD), Dwelling Structure (STRD), Dwelling Type (DWTD), Household, Manufactured Home Estates.

CD

See Collection District.

CD code

See Collection District.

CDATA96

CDATA96 offers ABS clients a package of 1996 Census digital boundaries and 1996 Census Basic Community Profile data integrated with software which facilitates the manipulation of both digital geographic data and statistical data. The 1996 Digital ABS/PSMA Base Map is an optional extra. CDATA96 is a CD ROM based product that packages both the software and data on to CD ROM. The software selected for CDATA96 is MapInfo for Windows and the product runs within Microsoft Windows 32 bit operating systems (Windows 95 and Windows NT). The digital geographic and statistical data included in CDATA96 can cover either the whole of Australia or individual States/Territories.

CDATA96 continues the product line from the CDATA86 and CDATA91 products. CDATA is widely used by government, retailers, advertisers, market researchers, libraries, charities, town planners, financial institutions, and others who need a powerful community profiling tool. Areas of use include site location, market penetration, regional profiling and sales territory definition.

CDATA96 is released in two stages, designed to ensure that data are available to CDATA clients as soon as possible after census data release (which is also two-staged).

See also Digital Boundaries, Digital Base Map Data, Community Profiles

CD-Derived Postal Areas (POC)

See Postcode.

CDRD

See Collection District Record Database.

CED

See Electoral Division.

Census

The Australian Census of Population and Housing is an official count of population and dwellings, and collects details of age, sex, and other characteristics of that population. The 1996 Census is the 13th national census for Australia.

The 1991 and 1996 Censuses were held on the 6th of August; since 1933 Australian censuses had been held on 30 June of the census year. The change in 1991 was necessary because of the changes in school holiday dates in the majority of States and Territories. Traditionally, school holiday times are periods of high mobility for the population and the data collected would not be representative of the usual situation.

Census statistics are used as the basis for estimating the population at the national, State and local government levels, for electoral purposes and the distribution of government funds. They are used by individuals and organisations, in the public and private sectors, for planning, administration, research, and decision making.

One of the important features of the Census is that it allows different characteristics of an individual, family or household to be related. While information on some characteristics is available from other sources, only a census can provide information on a standard basis for the country as a whole, as well as for small geographic areas and small population groups.

Population counts in Australia were initially just head counts called 'musters'. These were important as a means of determining requirements for food and other supplies. The first muster was taken in 1788. The first regular census was taken in New South Wales in 1828. With Federation, census taking became the responsibility of the Commonwealth Government.

For more information see How Australia Takes a Census (Cat. no. 2903.0) and the Information Paper: 1996 Census - Nature and Content (Cat. no. 2008.0).

Census Collection District

See Collection District.

Census Collection Management Areas

There are two levels of collection management areas: Field Management Areas (FMAs), which are equivalent to Census Divisions in previous censuses; and Field Group Areas (FGAs), which are equivalent to Census Subdivisions from previous censuses.

FMAs and FGAs are used only for census collection purposes, and are not useful in statistical analysis.

FMAs are administrative units designed for the distribution and collection of census forms. They generally consist of whole local government areas (LGA).

For census administrative purposes, FMAs are divided into FGAs. These are designed to group together about 10 to 12 collection districts (CDs).

Census consultancy service

See Client services.

Census Count Place of Enumeration

The population count for place of enumeration is a count of every person, who spent census night in Australia, based on where he/she was counted; including people on board vessels in or between Australian ports, or on long-distance trains, buses or aircraft. (This count is also known as a de facto population count.)

People were counted where they spent census night, which may not be where they usually live. The count of people based on place of usual residence is known as the place of usual residence count. (This count is also known as the de jure population count.)

People entering Australia from overseas before midnight on census night were counted where they stayed on census night. Visitors to Australia were counted regardless of how long they had been in the country or how long they planned to stay. Australian residents in Antarctica were also within the scope of the Census.

People leaving an Australian port for an overseas destination before midnight on census night were not counted in the Census. Australian residents out of the country on census night, and overseas diplomatic personnel and their families in Australia were out of the scope of the Census.

This type of count provides a snapshot in any given area. Although the Census is timed to attempt to capture the typical situation, holiday resort areas, such as the Gold Coast, may show a large enumeration count compared with the usual residence count.

Census counts based on place of enumeration can be provided for individual Collection Districts (CDs), any aggregations of CDs, and postcodes.

The variables Family Type (FMTF) and Household Type (HHTD) are coded on a usual residence rather than place of enumeration basis. All visitors to dwellings are excluded when coding these variables and usual residents who are reported as 'temporarily absent' are included in the coding of Family Type (FMTF).

See also Australia, Collection District, Family, Household, Visitors to Australia, 1996 Census - ABS Views on Content and Procedures (2007.0).

Census Count Place of Usual Residence

This is a count of all people within the scope of the Census on the basis of where they usually live, rather than where they were on census night. Each person is required to state his/her address of usual residence in Question 7. (This count is also known as the de jure population count.)

The Statistical Local Area (SLA) in which each person usually resides is coded. Characteristics of individuals are available at this level and for aggregations of SLAs. Usual residence counts are not available for Collection Districts (CDs) or dwellings.

Census counts compiled on this basis are less likely to be influenced by seasonal factors such as school holidays and snow seasons, and provide information about the usual residents of an area.

Most respondents who are enumerated at a place other than their usual residence provide sufficient information for a SLA code to be allocated for their usual residence. However, in some cases a code of 'State Undefined' or 'Capital City Undefined' must be allocated, and in some cases no response is given.

In cases where an inadequate response (or no response) is given for some family members for the current usual residence (Question 7), the children are given the same code as their mother or father. Similarly, spouses are given the code determined for their partner.

If no adequate response is given for current usual residence for persons enumerated in hotels and motels, the SLA of Usual Residence Census Night (SLAUCP) is imputed to a SLA other than the SLA of enumeration, as hotels and motels are likely to contain non-permanent residents from interstate. Similarly, for people enumerated as patients in hospitals who did not give an adequate response to the SLA of usual residence question, the SLA of Usual Residence Census Night (SLAUCP) is imputed to a SLA other than the SLA of enumeration, as patients are unlikely to live in the same SLA as the hospital is located.

In other cases of non-response, the SLA of Usual Residence Census Night (SLAUCP) is assumed to be the SLA of enumeration where the respondent is NOT a visitor. Where the respondent is a visitor, State, SLA and Postcode of Usual Residence Census Night (STEUCP, SLAUCP and POCUCP) are imputed using population distribution pattern from the 1991 Census.

Census usual residence counts form the basis of the Estimated Resident Population (ERP).

The variables Family Type (FMTF) and Household Type (HHTD) are coded on a usual residence rather than place of enumeration basis. All visitors to dwellings are excluded when coding these variables and usual residents who are reported as 'temporarily absent' are included in the coding of Family Type (FMTF).

See also Family, Household, Statistical Local Area, Usual Residence, Visitors to Australia.

Census counts

The Census enumerates people where they were located on census night. Most products from the Census provide characteristics of people in the area in which they were enumerated.

Question 7 on the census form asks for each person's place of usual residence. The addresses provided are coded to Statistical Local Area (SLA) and postcode. This means that census counts of the usually resident population of an area can be produced at SLA level or above (see ASGC entry) or postcodes.

People away from their usual residence on census night are not coded back to their dwelling of usual residence so it is not possible to obtain dwelling data on a usual residence basis.

The standard person counts available from the ABS are census counts by place of enumeration:

- including overseas visitors (for Age (AGEP), Sex (SEXP), Registered Marital Status (MSTP) and State and SLA of Usual Residence Census Night (STEUCP, SLAUCP));
- excluding overseas visitors (for all other person variables);
- excluding Australians overseas; and
- excluding adjustment for underenumeration.

The variables Family Type (FMTF) and Household Type (HHTD) are coded on a usual residence rather than place of enumeration basis. All visitors to dwellings are excluded when coding these variables and usual residents who are reported as 'temporarily absent' are included in the coding of Family Type (FMTF).

Census data are also available on a place of usual residence basis.

Census counts by place of usual residence:

- exclude overseas visitors;
- exclude Australians overseas; and
- exclude adjustment for underenumeration.

Estimated Resident Population publications based on the 1996 Census provide population estimates for 30 June 1996, which are adjusted to:

- exclude overseas visitors;
- include estimates of Australians overseas;
- include adjustment of estimated underenumeration; and
- include adjustments for births, deaths and migration between 30 June and 6 August.

These estimates are only available for SLAs and for a very limited range of characteristics. The

counts are updated annually.

While every effort is made to achieve a complete census count, some undercounting inevitably occurs for various reasons, for example, the inadvertent omission of very young children, treatment of some dwellings as unoccupied when in fact they are occupied, and failure to find all dwellings. Refusal by householders to complete the census form is not a significant cause of under-counting.

See also Census Count Place of Enumeration, Census Count Place of Usual Residence, Counts of..., Estimated Resident Population, Family, Household, Postcode, Undercounting and/or Underenumeration.

Census date

See Date of the Census.

Census Division

See Census Collection Management Areas.

Census Form

See Appendix A, Household Form, Personal Form.

Census Geographic Areas

The Census Geographic Areas include all of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) areas and the following census-specific areas:

- Commonwealth Electoral Division (CED);
- State Electoral Division (SED);
- CD-derived Postal Areas (POC);
- State Suburb (SSC);
- ATSI Region;
- Indigenous Locations; and
- Indigenous Areas.

Census statistical data and digital boundary data are readily available for all these areas.

For more details see Australian Standard Geographical Classification, and Digital Boundaries, or refer to the following publications:

Statistical Geography - Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (Cat. no. 1216.0)

Statistical Geography - Volume 2: Information Paper - Census Geographic Areas, Australia (Cat. no. 2905.0)

Statistical Geography - Volume 3: Information Paper - Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC) Urban Centres/Localities, Australia (Cat. no. 2909.0)

Census Regulations

Topics for the 1996 Census were prescribed in Census Regulations tabled in the Commonwealth Parliament on 30 August 1994, and took effect upon gazettal on 6 September 1994.

See also Census and Statistics Act.

Census and Statistics Act

This is the Act of Federal Parliament which requires the Australian Statistician to conduct a census on a regular basis and also enables the Statistician to conduct a range of other surveys and statistical functions.

In 1905, the Census and Statistics Act was passed in Federal Parliament, which gave authority to the Governor-General to appoint a Commonwealth Statistician whose duties included the taking of the Census.

The Act originally stipulated that a census was to be taken in 1911 and every tenth year thereafter. The Act also stipulated a number of topics which were to be asked in each census. The stipulated topics included: name, age, sex, relationship, marital status, duration of marriage, birthplace, nationality, period of residence, religion, occupation, material of outer walls and number of rooms in the dwellings. It also allowed for other topics to be included as prescribed.

In 1930 the Act was amended to allow the Census to be held at any such time as prescribed. Censuses have since been conducted in 1933, 1947, 1954, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996.

Since 1961 a census has been held every five years because of the increasing awareness of the value of obtaining statistical benchmarks of the Australian population at regular intervals. In 1977 an amendment was made to the Act to require that censuses are carried out on a five-yearly basis from 1981, and at other times as prescribed.

The *Census and Statistics Amendment Act (No 2) 1981*, proclaimed on 1 March 1983, removed the provision of the original Act requiring that certain topics be included in the Census. Since that amendment census topics have been determined specifically for each census and prescribed in the census regulations associated with each specific census. This provides greater flexibility in deciding census content and ensures that all topics are subject to the scrutiny of Federal Parliament as the regulations must be tabled before each census.

For more information see *How Australia Takes a Census* (Cat. no. 2903.0) and the *Information Paper: Nature and Content* (Cat. no. 2008.0).

See also Census Regulations.

Census Subdivision

See Census Collection Management Areas.

Census Update

Census Update is a free newsletter distributed to interested census users. It is generally published several times a year and includes information about product releases, case studies of census data usage and details of the features of some of the popular electronic data products. Users interested in receiving Census Update should contact Census Marketing on 1800 813939.

Centroid

The centroid is the optical centre of a collection district (CD) determined after the digital boundary data are available. This point is assigned a set of latitude and longitude coordinates.

The centroid enables census data to be reproduced for any aggregation of CDs falling within any radius of a defined point. For example, a client may require data for a television viewing area. This may require the identification of all collection districts whose centroid lie within a twenty kilometre radius of a particular CD. Some thematic maps containing census data attach symbols to centroids for display purposes.

See Collection District (CD), CDATA96, Digital Spatial Data.

Child

This is a person of any age who is a natural, adopted, step, or foster son or daughter of a couple or lone parent, usually resident in the same household. A child is also any individual under 15, usually resident in the household, who forms a parent-child relationship with another member in the household. This includes otherwise related children under 15 and unrelated children under 15.

In order to be classified as a child, the person can have no partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the household. A separate family in the household is formed in this instance. If a person is aged under 15 and has a partner and/or a spouse these relationships are not recorded.

There are three types of children included in the Relationship in Household classification:

- child under 15;
- dependent student; and
- non-dependent child.

The types of parent-child relationships which can be formed are via a natural, adoptive, step, foster or child dependency relationship. The child dependency relationships may be an otherwise related child under 15 (e.g. nephew or niece), or an unrelated child under 15.

The categories are designed to identify families with different structures and needs. Dependency, as used in these classifications, refers to economic dependency and is only applied to the part of the population that can be described as 'children'.

The dependency criterion is based on the barriers to full-time employment: age and student

status.

Dependent child: a dependent child is an individual who is either a child under 15 or a dependent student, who is any child in a family under 15 years of age or aged 15-24 years and who is a full-time student. To be regarded as a child the individual can have no partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the household.

A dependent child must be attached to a nominal parent with whom he/she usually resides. This parent must be over 15 years of age.

Dependent student: this refers to a natural, adopted, step, or foster child who is 15-24 years of age and who attends a secondary or tertiary educational institution as a full-time student and who has no partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the same household.

Non-dependent child: this refers to a natural, step, adopted or foster child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the household, aged over 15 years and who is not a full-time student aged 15-24 years, and who has no partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the household.

Variables relevant to children are:

- Number of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent (CDCAF);
- Number of Dependent Students (15-24) Temporarily Absent (CDSAF);
- Number of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent (CNDAF); and
- Child Type (CTPP).

Characteristics of children or parents who were temporarily absent on census night are not available.

See also Dependent Children, Family, Foster Child, Step Child, One Parent Family, Couple Family.

Child Type (CTPP)

This classification identifies different parent-child relationships within families and is applicable to all children present in the household.

It was listed as 'offspring type' for the 1991 Census. The differences between the 1991 classification and the 1996 classification are the change in definition of 'foster child' and the application of 'child type' to all children. 'Offspring type' only applied to dependent children in the 1991 Census.

People who state themselves as a natural, adopted, step or foster child and who are not married nor living with a partner or his/her child, are coded as a child, regardless of age. Any other child is coded to 'otherwise related child (under 15)' or 'unrelated child (under 15)'. Boarders and lodgers over the age of 15 are coded to 'Not applicable'.

The categories 'step child' and 'foster child' are not necessarily pure counts as a parent may describe such a child as a child of Person 1/2. In this case the child would be classified as a 'natural child'.

A natural, adopted, foster or otherwise related child may be in a one or two parent family. Cross classification with Family Type (FMTF) allows analysis of different family types.

See also Adopted Child, Child Under 15, Dependent Children, Family, Family Type (FMTF), Foster Child.

Child Under 15

This refers to a related or unrelated person under 15 years of age who forms a parent-child relationship with one person over 15 years of age resident in the household.

See also Child, Other Related Individuals, Parent-Child Relationship.

Choropleth Map

See Thematic maps.

Christmas Island

See Other Territories.

Citizenship

See Australian Citizenship (NATP).

Classification Counts

Classification Counts, known as the Comparison Series in the 1991 Census, comprise census counts for each category of most output classifications in full, for every State or capital city. These are cross-classified by sex where applicable.

Classification Counts consist of a column for each State or Capital City Statistical Division, providing comparisons of all States or all capital cities.

The counts are available for the first and second releases on hard copy. Electronic media is available after data for total Australia has been released.

Classifications

To reduce the wide range of individual responses to census questions to manageable categories for output purposes, it is necessary to group together like or related responses. Each response is allocated an index number, and these index numbers are then reformatted into classes or classification levels of similar response.

See also Section 1 - 1996 Census Classifications.

Classifications and Recodes

See also Section 1 - 1996 Census Classifications.

CLIB96

CLIB96 is a CD ROM product containing Community Profile data from the 1996 Census, specifically designed for libraries. This product was developed for the 1991 Census to replace microfiche.

CLIB96 contains Community Profiles and Classification Counts from the 1996 Census.

See also Classification Counts, Community Profiles.

Client services

The ABS offers a range of consultancy services for clients who require data which are not available in standard publications or products. These clients can obtain census data to meet their specific needs, including special cross classified tables, Community Profiles for non-standard areas, and thematic and reference maps as required. The price for customised census data varies depending on client requirements.

Contact Client Services Section (see Appendix B for a list of contacts) to discuss your requirements and obtain a quote.

See also Customised Matrixes, Customised Geographic Data, Customised Map Services.

CMS

See Collection Mapping System.

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

See Other Territories.

Collection District (CD)

The census Collection District (CD) is the smallest geographic area defined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). It has been designed for use in the Census of Population and Housing as the smallest unit for collection, processing and output of data (except for some Work Destination Zones). CDs also serve as the basic building block in the ASGC and are used for the aggregation of statistics to larger ASGC areas, and some census-specific areas, such as Commonwealth and State electoral divisions and CD-derived Postal Areas.

A collection district is represented by a seven digit code - **smmggcc** where:

s	is a State/Territory code
mm	is a field manager area code, (previously called census division)
gg	is a field group area code, (previously called census subdivision)
and	
cc	is the collection district code

In urban areas, there is an average of 225 dwellings in each CD. In rural areas the number of dwellings per CD declines as population densities decrease.

CDs are defined for each census and are current only at census time. For the 1996 Census of Population and Housing, there are approximately 33,000 CDs throughout Australia (this includes the Other Territories of Christmas and Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay).

The criteria for the design of CDs for the 1996 Census were unchanged from 1991 and are as follows:

- CDs should be consistent with both the collectors' workload requirements and their role as a useful spatial unit and building block capable of aggregation into broader level ASGC spatial units.
- The area and population delimited by a CD boundary must not be so great that one collector cannot deliver and collect census forms within about 10 days.
- The chosen CD boundaries should, if possible, be readily identifiable on the ground and be defined in terms of permanent features; follow the centre of a road or river if these features are used; and should delimit CDs which conform to existing and proposed land uses. The use of major roads as CD boundaries in rural areas is avoided to minimise splitting of identifiable rural localities.
- CDs should conform where possible to existing/gazetted suburb boundaries, and must not cross Statistical Local Area (SLA) boundaries or, as a consequence, any other ASGC spatial unit boundary.
- CDs should be designed in such a way as to make them confidential for publication of data. Accordingly, a CD should contain, where possible, at least 100 persons at the next census. (CDs found to have fewer than 100 persons are combined with another CD for output, i.e. publication purposes.)
- CDs in aggregate must cover the whole of Australia without omission or duplication.

CDs are created in response to significant changes in population within a given area, or if boundaries of larger geographic areas change. For example:

- If the population within an existing CD increases to the point of being too large for one collector, the CD may be split into two or more CDs.

- If growth in the population of a locality or urban centre results in expansion of its boundary, new CDs may be created by division of the CDs into which the growth intrudes, so that the new boundary may adequately reflect the urban growth in census results (this process is often referred to as fragmentation).

Where necessary, CDs are created or boundaries adjusted to conform with changes to LGA boundaries.

The aim of these procedures is to maintain as much comparability between censuses as possible.

New CD boundaries are designed with reference to information obtained from:

- government authorities;
- census collector comments from the previous census;
- local knowledge;
- field inspections; and
- aerial photography.

See also Australian Standard Geographical Classification, Digital Geographic Information.

Collection District Maps

See Reference Maps.

Collection District Record Database (CDRD)

The Collection District Record Database (CDRD) contains a wide range of information about each Collection District for each census since 1976. The information held for each CD includes:

- the Census Geographic Areas to which the CD belongs: and
- a limited range of census counts.

Additional information is available for the 1986, 1991 and 1996 Censuses. This includes:

- the names of all the Census Geographic Areas;
- the area of the CD in square kilometres;
- various latitude and longitude characteristics, including the centroid of the CD; and
- an indication of the comparability of the CD with the previous census.

See also Area (measurement), Collection District, Census Geographic Area, Customised

Collection Mapping System (CMS)

The CMS has, as its basis, a digital base map supplied by the Public Sector Mapping Agencies. This base map is overlaid by digital collection management area boundaries which can be manipulated to reflect any required changes. Various data are attributed to those boundaries through an Oracle database called the Collection District Record Database (CDRD) (the CDRD replaces the previous Geographic Databases (GDBs)).

The system was built and used to facilitate:

- the design of collection boundaries;
- production of census collection management area maps which integrated the collection boundaries and the base map data;
- management of information associated with boundaries; and
- storing of the digital geographic information used.

See also Digital Base maps, Data Digital Geographic Information, Public Sector Mapping Agencies, Collection District Record Database.

Commonwealth Electoral Division

See Electoral Division.

Community Development Employment Program (CDEP)

The Community Development Employment Program (CDEP) scheme was developed in 1976 as a response to remote Aboriginal communities' requests for local employment to be created, with a particular focus on community development opportunities. The CDEP enables members of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander communities to exchange unemployment benefits for opportunities to undertake work and training in activities which are managed by a local Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander community organisation.

In 1985 CDEP was expanded to include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities living in rural and urban areas. CDEP is funded and supported through the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC), which provides grants to participating community organisations to employ community members.

CDEP participants are classified as employed in the Labour Force Status/Status in Employment classification (LFSP). The 1996 Census includes for the first time a separate category for CDEP participants as part of the Industry Sector (GNGP) classification.

See also Industry Sector (GNGP), Labour Force Status (LFSP).

Community Government Councils

See Local Government Area (LGA).

Community Profiles

The 1996 Community Profile series comprise key census data for all geographic areas, from Collection Districts (CDs) to total Australia.

Community Profiles contain sets of tables based on key census characteristics of persons, families and dwellings covering most topics on the census form.

These are sets of simple cross-classified tables and, in most cases, are based on where people were counted on census night, i.e. place of enumeration. There are several different profiles:

- Basic Community Profile: available for all census geographic areas from Collection Districts (CD) to total Australia, including CD-derived postcodes.
- Expanded Community Profile: available for Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) and larger geographic areas. It contains more detailed versions of some Basic Community Profile tables, plus extra tables.
- Usual Residents Community Profile: contains tables drawn from the Basic and Expanded Profiles but based on the usual residents of SLAs and aggregates of SLAs.
- Working Population Community Profile: contains characteristics of people who work in Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) within the Journey to Work (JTW) study areas usually, capital cities and surrounding areas. These tables are based on place of employment.
- Time Series Community Profile: contains tables drawn from the Basic and Expanded Profiles comprising data from the 1986, 1991 and 1996 Censuses where the classifications are comparable. It is available for comparable SLAs, and larger geographic areas.
- Summary Indigenous Profile: these contain an age-sex table and frequency count table which is available for Indigenous Locations (around 80 or more Indigenous people), Indigenous Areas (around 300 or more Indigenous people), ATSI Regions and States and Territories, providing complete coverage of Australia. The frequency counts table includes the number of Indigenous and non-Indigenous people, and selected counts from First and Second Release Data.
- Detailed Indigenous Profile: these contain tables similar to the 1991 Series and are available for Indigenous Areas (around 300 or more Indigenous people), ATSI Regions and States and Territories. Some Time Series information may also be included for basic characteristics such as age, sex, language and structure of dwelling.
- Thematic Profiles: these contain a selection of tables from the Basic or Expanded Community Profiles relating to a particular theme. For example, the Ethnicity Community Profile contains the tables from the Basic Profiles with ethnicity-related topics, such as language, birthplace, religion, year of arrival, proficiency in English, etc.
- Customised Community Profiles: Standard Community Profiles can be customised for a specific geographic area of interest by aggregating either

ASGC areas or non-ASGC areas, such as postcode. The profiles can also be for specified sub-populations, e.g. a particular age group.

Community Profiles are available as hard copy, or in electronic format. The Basic and Time Series Community Profiles are also available on CD ROM in CDATA96. Manipulation software, operating in a Windows environment, is provided free of charge with all profiles output in electronic form.

See also CDATA96, Client Services, Census Counts Place of Enumeration, First Release Data, Geographic Areas, Journey to Work, Second Release Data, Tables, Working Population.

Comparability (geographic, over time)

Around 10% of all CDs undergo some type of change between censuses. The types of changes which can occur include:

- splitting a CD into two or more new CDs;
- amalgamating two or more CDs into a new CD; and
- varying the boundary of an existing CD.

The extent of change is indicated in a variable on the Collection District Record Database. This can be used to approximate links between geographic areas over time.

The ABS has used this information to prepare a definition of 1991 SLAs which can be used with 1996 Census data. The Time-series Community Profile (available on CDATA96, or separately), uses this concordance.

Comparison Series

See Classification Counts.

Confidentiality

Under the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*, it is an offence to release any information collected under the Act that would enable identification of any particular individual or organisation.

For the Census, strict measures are taken in field collection, processing and output of data to guard against the release of confidential information.

Census collectors are responsible for ensuring the census forms for their Collection Districts are secure at all times. Once the forms are delivered to the Data Processing Centre (DPC), strict building security is maintained to ensure only those people who are bound by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*, or who have a legitimate reason for being there, have access. After processing of the forms has been completed they are pulped under the supervision of an officer of the ABS. All records used by collectors are destroyed.

The data from each census form are transferred on to computer files without names and addresses. No records of names and addresses obtained from the Census are retained.

A comprehensive list of the precautions taken to ensure confidentiality of census data is listed in the Information Paper: 1996 Census of Population and Housing: Nature and Content (Cat. no. 2008.0).

Customised tables for some geographic areas can be produced with cells containing very small counts. In cases where this occurs small random adjustments are made to the data to avoid any risk of releasing identifiable information. These adjustments allow for a greater amount of detailed data to be released, and as they are small, do not affect the utility of the data.

For example, because some Collection Districts (CDs) can and do contain less than 100 people, some confidentialising is required before data can be released at the CD level. This can be achieved by either combining these CDs with adjoining CDs, so limiting table sizes for output; or by randomly adjusting small cells.

See also Introduced Random Error, Random Perturbation of Table Cells, Tables.

Consensual union

Two people usually residing in the same household who share a social, economic and emotional bond usually associated with marriage and who consider their relationship to be a marriage or marriage-like union. This relationship is identified by the presence of a registered marriage or de facto marriage. In practice, a consensual union exists when the relationship between two people, of the opposite sex or same sex, usually resident in the same household is reported as: husband, wife, spouse, partner, de facto, common law husband/wife/spouse, lover, boyfriend, girlfriend.

Consultancy Services

See Client Services.

Contributing Family Worker

A contributing family worker is a person who works without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a relative. In 1991 the term, Unpaid Family Helper was used.

See also Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP).

Copyright

Copyright and intellectual property rights for the 1996 Census data and digital boundaries are retained solely by the Commonwealth of Australia and are administered by the ABS. Any use of the boundaries is subject to a standard licence agreement to be signed by parties purchasing the boundaries.

The Public Sector Mapping Agencies (PSMA) have majority ownership of the ABS/PSMA joint copyright of the digital base maps used by the Census.

Count of ...

Persons Temporarily Absent from Household (CPAD)

See Household, Temporarily Absent.

Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent (CDCAF)
See Child, Child Under 15, Dependent Child, Temporarily Absent.

Count of Dependent Students (15-24) Temporarily Absent (CDSAF)
See Child, Dependent Student, Temporarily Absent.

Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent (CNDAF)
See Child, Non-Dependent Child, Temporarily Absent.

Country of Birth

See Birthplace (BPLP).

Couple Family

A family based on two persons who are in a registered or de facto marriage and who are usually resident in the same household. The family may include any number of dependents, non-dependents and other related individuals. It is not necessary for a parent-child relationship to be formed, thus a couple family can consist of a couple without children present in the household.

See also Marital Status, Same-Sex Couples.

Couple Relationship

A couple relationship is based on a consensual union, and is defined as two people usually residing in the same household who share a social, economic and emotional bond usually associated with marriage and who consider their relationship to be a marriage or marriage-like union. This relationship is identified by the presence of a registered marriage or de facto marriage.

There are two variables associated with the relationship status of couples. They are Registered Marital Status (MSTP) which is a person characteristic, i.e. each individual states whether he/she is married, separated, etc., and Social Marital Status (MDCP) which is derived from the relationship question (5) on the census form. This variable lists whether a person over the age of 15, is in a registered marriage, a de facto marriage (opposite or same-sex), or not married.

Apparent inconsistencies between the two variables are feasible because, for example, a couple may report a de facto relationship but may individually report a marital status of separated or even married (i.e. to a different person).

Characteristics of a person usually resident in a household but temporarily absent on census night (i.e. entered in Question 41) are used to correctly classify the family type. The Location of Spouse (SPLF) indicator provides information on the spouse who was temporarily absent from home.

See also Location of Spouse (SPLF), Marital Status.

Craft in Marinas

See Caravans.

Cross-Classified Tables

See Tables.

Customised Geographic Reports

The 1996 Census customised geographic data reports provide clients with tabular geographic data which relate specifically to the Census Geographic Areas. The data available in these reports are taken from the Collection District Record Database (CDRD).

Three types of common geographic data reports can be provided using the following standardised reports:

- direct queries - data from any number of nominated geographic areas can be drawn directly from the CDRD, (for example, the area in square kilometres for a number of SLAs).
- geographic conversions - a listing of all the geographic areas of a particular type (for example, an SLA) that are contained within, or share any common territory with, specified geographic areas of any another type (for example, a State Electoral Division) can be taken from the CDRD.
- comparability listings - a set of CDs from a previous census year (back to 1976) can have the CDs from the 1996 Census which correspond to them identified and listed. Alternatively, a list of 1996 Census CDs can have the CDs from previous censuses which correspond to them identified and listed. In each comparability listing there is a comparability indicator.

Clients who have data requirements that cannot be met by these three standard reports, or a combination thereof, can have their requests serviced through a special data query facility which is also available.

To place an order for a customised geographic data report, contact ABS Client Services (refer to the contact list at Appendix B).

See also Collection District Record Database (CDRD), Census Geographic Areas.

Customised Mapping Service

ABS Client Services offer two types of customised mapping services:

- Customised thematic mapping services; and
- Customised reference mapping services.

The digital geographic data used in these two services are generally 1996 Census Reduced Boundaries and 1996 ABS/PSMA Reduced Base Map, although other data are used where appropriate or required by the client.

Thematic maps are maps which show various geographic regions which are shaded or patterned, or use some other graphic tool (for example, different sized arrows), to convey differences in a particular characteristic. Census data are a particularly popular source of data used for these types of maps as a wide range of characteristics are available for small areas. These areas and the associated statistics can then be aggregated to cover a wide range of differently shaped regions to suit various needs.

Customised thematic maps are available for all the Census Geographic Areas and most client-specified areas. These maps can incorporate statistical data from the census and a wide range of other sources. Topographic data, such as roads, railway lines or features like hospitals, schools and towns, are also available for inclusion in these thematic maps.

Reference maps are maps which show the boundaries and other non-statistical geographic information of particular geographic regions, usually in the context of the topographic features which define them. These types of maps are particularly important when using census data as they help to define the extent of the Census Geographic Areas.

Customised reference maps are available to suit most client needs. These maps contain base map (topographic) data, Census Geographic Areas and/or client-specified boundaries. They do not contain any statistical data and they are not available without ABS boundaries of some description.

To place a mapping consultancy request, contact ABS Client Services (refer to the contact list at Appendix B).

See also Reduced Output Spatial Database.

Customised Matrixes

If standard 1996 Census products and services cannot meet a particular user's needs, a customised matrix may be ordered. Client Services can provide matrixes to meet client-specific requirements, allowing maximum flexibility in the selection of any number of census variables for any geographic area.

Matrixes are available in hard copy or electronic format suitable for use in a range of spreadsheets and databases. Manipulation software, operating in a Windows environment, is provided (where needed) free of charge with all matrixes output in electronic form. This software enables clients to view, select, print and export selections from the matrix.

Contact Client Services (see Appendix B for a list of contacts) to discuss your requirements and obtain a quote.

See also Client Services, Customised Geographic Data, Customised Mapping Services.

Customised profiles

Community Profile data (see Community Profiles) can be made available according to client specified areas and/or component tables of the profile either in hardcopy or electronic format. Purchasers of Community Profile data on electronic media are offered formats suitable for input into a range of spreadsheets and databases.

Customised Services

See Client Services, Customised Geographic Data, Customised Mapping Service, Customised Profiles.

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Australian Bureau of Statistics

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

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D

Data Processing Centre

The Data Processing Centre (DPC) is the central site where the coding and data entry of census forms takes place. Located in Sydney for the 1996 Census, the DPC employs approximately 1,200 temporary staff during peak processing time.

When all the census forms have been completed on census night, they are collected and returned to the State distribution offices or sent directly to the DPC. They are boxed into packs by Collection District (CD) for processing.

To maintain the confidentiality of the data, the census forms are taken from the DPC to be pulped after processing and validation are completed.

See also Confidentiality, Input Processing.

Data quality

All stages of the Census are subject to stringent quality assurance procedures which result in data of high quality. However, the Census is subject to a number of errors, although the effect of such errors on overall census results is generally insignificant and does not impair the usefulness of census data.

See also Derivations and Imputations, Error, Input Processing. Introduced Random Error, Undercounting and/or Underenumeration.

Data Release

For the 1996 Census there is a two-phase approach to processing and release of census data. Easy-to-process topics, which comprise the majority of the census topics, are included in the first release of the data. The remaining topics, which require more complex processing, are included in the second release.

See also CDATE96, Community Profiles, First Release Data, Publications, Second Release Data.

Date of the Census

The 1996 Census was conducted on 6 August 1996.

Note that 5 August 1996 was an official Bank Holiday in New South Wales. Journey to Work data from the 1996 Census are not adversely affected by this, because the reference period for these data was 6 August 1996.

De facto

See Census Counts - Place of Enumeration, Marital Status.

De Facto Population Counts

See Census Counts - Place of Enumeration.

De Jure Population Counts

See Census Counts - Place of Usual Residence.

Dependent Child Type

See Child Type (CTPP), Family.

Dependent Children

A dependent child is an individual who is either a child under 15 or a dependent student, which is any child in a family under 15 years of age or aged 15-24 years and who is a full-time student. To be regarded as a child the individual can have no partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the same household.

A dependent child must be attached to a nominal parent with whom he/she usually resides. This parent must be over 15 years of age.

See also Family, Household, Temporarily Absent.

Dependent Children, Count of (CDCAF)

See Dependent Children, Household, Temporarily Absent.

Dependent Foster Child

See Dependent Child, Foster Child.

Dependent Offspring

See Dependent Children, Relationship.

Dependent Student

A dependent student is defined as a natural, adopted, step or foster child who is 15-24 years of age and who attends a secondary or tertiary educational institution as a full-time student, and who has no partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the same household.

The definition of a 'child' is more restrictive for the 15-24 age group in that unrelated persons in this age group are excluded from family coding.

Boarders and lodgers living with a family are automatically excluded from all family coding once they are 15 years or older unless some familial relationship is also present. The family relationship would then take precedence over the fact they are boarders or lodgers.

See also Boarder, Child, Foster Child, Lodger, Related Individuals, Step-Child.

Derivations and Imputations

Some census data need to be derived in cases where a question has not been answered. For example, if birthplace of mother (Question 16 BPFP) has not been completed by a child, but the mother states a birthplace, the child's mother's birthplace (BPFP) can be derived.

Other data which may be derived when no response is given are Birthplace of Individual (BPLP), Birthplace of Father (BPMP), Language (LANP) and Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Origin (ABLP). If there is insufficient information provided to derive an entry for these items, they remain as not stated.

Derivation is also used to create some variables whose code is determined from responses to several questions. Housing Loan Repayment (HLRD), Rent (RNTD), Tenure Type (TEND) and Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP) are all derived from several questions.

Age (AGEP), Sex (SEXP), Registered Marital Status (MSTP), State of Usual Residence Census Night (STEUCP), SLA of Usual Residence Census Night (SLAUCP) and Postcode of Usual Address Census Night (POCUCP) are the only variables which are fully imputed in the 1996 Census. There is no 'Not Stated' category for these variables. Where the information cannot be derived from other data provided on the census form, data is imputed on the basis of distributions obtained from previous censuses.

See also Age (AGEP), Input Processing, Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP), Registered Marital Status (MSTP), Sex (SEXP), Usual Address.

Desktop mapping packages

Software packages which run on personal computers, which have the ability to process digital geographic information.

Destination Zone

See Journey to Work.

Digital Base map data

Spatial features of a map are represented as objects and stored in computer file as points and vectors. Aspatial data such as the names of features can be associated with these objects.

The 1996 Census digital base map data are being provided under an agreement between the ABS and the Public Sector Mapping Agencies (PSMA).

The 1996 Census digital base maps include:

- 1996 ABS/PSMA All-point Base Map; and
- 1996 ABS/PSMA Reduced Base Map.

The All-point Base Map is derived from the Output Spatial Database (OSD) and the Reduced Base Map is derived from the Reduced Output spatial Database (ROSD).

The ABS wants to ensure that its clients have access to the digital base maps as it recognises the importance they have for many clients: firstly, in underpinning the 1996 Census digital boundaries; and secondly, in the further dimensions that they add to the analysis that many ABS clients wish to undertake.

The PSMA

The PSMA have majority ownership of the ABS/PSMA joint copyright of the digital base maps. The 1996 ABS/PSMA Reduced Base Map is available from the ABS as an option in CDATE96. The ABS does not sell the base map data outside of CDATE96.

Detailed product information, such as quality indicators and content details, can be obtained from the PSMA, or in the case of CDATE96, the ABS.

The PSMA dissemination strategy for the 1996 ABS/PSMA digital base maps ties in closely with the ABS strategy for dissemination of the 1996 Census digital boundaries (see above). The digital base maps are available from selected organisations in the ABS network of secondary providers as well as other resellers appointed by the PSMA.

See also CDATE96, Digital Boundaries, Output Spatial Database, Public Sector Mapping Agencies, Reduced Output Spatial Database.

Digital boundaries

The 1996 Census digital boundaries facilitate the analysis and display of 1996 Census statistical data through their use in various software packages. Statistical data from other ABS collections, or from other sources, can also be used in conjunction with these boundaries. However the geographic areas on which the data are based must concord with the 1996 Census boundaries.

The 1996 Census digital boundaries are available in three types:

- 1996 Census All-point Boundaries;

- 1996 Census Reduced Boundaries; and
- 1996 Census Shapes Boundaries.

Census All-point Boundaries: the 1996 Census All-point Boundaries were drawn from the Output Spatial Database (OSD) and therefore represent the boundaries at the highest level of detail possible. They are intended for use in sophisticated GIS systems that are capable of dealing with graphical elements containing large numbers of points. The All-point Boundaries align with the 1996 ABS/PSMA All-point Base Map. They do not necessarily align with any other digital base map.

The data quality and spatial accuracy of these boundaries are closely linked to the digital base map upon which they were based.

Census Reduced Boundaries: these are a filtered version of the 1996 Census All-point Boundaries and were drawn from the Reduced Output Spatial Database (ROSD). These boundaries are intended for use in GIS and desktop mapping packages. 'Low-end' mapping modules, such as those included in Excel 95 and Lotus 123, are capable of using these boundaries. However, display speeds may be fairly slow. The 1996 Census Reduced Boundaries align with the 1996 ABS/PSMA Reduced Base Map. They do not necessarily align with any other digital base map (see Use with alternative digital base maps, below).

When using these boundaries, users should be aware that, as a result of the reduction process used to create these boundaries, they are not exact in area and extent. They therefore should not be used for highly detailed spatial analysis involving attributes that are highly dependant on area and extent factors.

Census Shapes Boundaries: these are a version of the 1996 Census Reduced Boundaries that have undergone further filtering. These boundaries have been drawn from the Shapes Output Spatial Database. The boundaries have been specifically created for use in 'low-end' mapping modules such as those included in Excel 95 and Lotus 123 where the low number of points used to create these shapes boundaries enable much faster display speeds. GIS and Desktop Mapping Packages are able to use these boundaries but the limitations described below should be considered in all uses. The 1996 Census Shapes Boundaries do not align with the any of the 1996 ABS/PSMA Digital Base Maps.

The extent and area of these Shapes Boundaries have been significantly altered by the additional filtering used to produce them. Due to these changes they should not be used for any analysis involving extent or area attributes derived from the spatial data. Area data for any of the geographic areas represented by the Shapes Boundaries can be obtained from ABS Client Services (refer to the contact list at the end of this publication). The boundaries should also only be used for broad level thematic mapping. If used for detailed mapping purposes, extrapolation of boundary detail is not valid.

Dissemination of boundaries: the dissemination of the 1996 Census digital boundaries is through a network of ABS appointed secondary providers. Each secondary provider has a non-exclusive license to distribute, and provide after sales support for, a set of nominated file formats. It has been the intention of the ABS that all common industry formats be covered by at least one supplier with experience in that format.

Statistical data for use in conjunction with the 1996 Census digital boundaries can be obtained from ABS Client Services.

Use with alternative digital base maps: the 1996 Census digital boundaries may be used in conjunction with base map data other than the recommended ABS/PSMA base map, however,

alignment of boundaries to these alternative base maps cannot be expected. This is due to three factors:

If the alternative base map is not derived from the same digitising source then the points defining each of the corresponding features is different and the boundaries do not align perfectly.

The original ABS/PSMA base map is spatially accurate to specific tolerances. If an alternative base map has different spatial accuracy characteristics then the boundaries cannot be expected to align.

The Shapes and Reduced Boundaries have undergone filtering which has reduced their spatial accuracy. This substantially reduces the likelihood that these boundaries fit to an alternative base map. This effect increases with the level of filtering.

Copyright on boundaries: The copyright and intellectual property rights for the 1996 Census digital boundaries are retained solely by the Commonwealth of Australia and are administered by the ABS. Any use of the boundaries is subject to a standard licence agreement to be signed by parties purchasing the boundaries.

See also See also Digital Base Map Data, Output Spatial Database, Reduced Output Spatial Database, Shapes Output Spatial Database.

Digital Spatial Data

See Centroid, Digital Boundaries, Digital Base Map Data, Census Geographic areas.

Digital Topography

See Digital Base Map Data.

Digitised

See Digital Boundaries.

Diplomatic Representatives and Dwellings

Foreign diplomatic personnel, their families and their dwellings are outside the scope of the Census. This derives from the Vienna Convention. In practice, a diplomat is defined as someone entitled to travel on a diplomatic passport.

Directory of Census Statistics

The Directory of Census Statistics contains a summary of the broad range of publications, electronic products, maps and consultancy services available from the 1996 Census. The products and services are progressively released between 1997 and 1999 as the detailed data becomes available. A brief description (abstract) of the contents of each item is provided, as well as details of the geographic coverage, price, availability by medium and ordering information.

Division

See Field Management Area (FMA), Statistical Division.

Divorced

See Registered Marital Status (MSTP).

Dwelling

A dwelling is a building or structure in which people live. This can be a building, such as a house; part of a building, such as a flat; or it could be a caravan or tent, humpy or park bench.

Dwellings can be obvious and easily classified (i.e. separate houses in a suburban street) or not obvious and difficult to classify (i.e. a caretaker's room at the back of a factory).

There are private and non-private dwellings. All private dwellings are enumerated using Household Forms while people in non-private dwellings are enumerated using Personal Forms.

Houses under construction, derelict houses, vacant tents, or converted garages, are not counted in the Census.

Occupied Private Dwelling: A private dwelling is normally a house, flat, part of a house, or even a room; but can also be a house attached to, or rooms above, shops or offices; an occupied caravan in a caravan park or craft in a marina; a houseboat; or a tent if it is standing on its own block of land. An occupied caravan situated on a residential allotment is also classed as a private dwelling.

An occupied private dwelling is a private dwelling occupied by a household on census night. A household is either a person living alone or people living and eating together.

Occupied dwellings within caravan parks, marinas, Manufactured Home Estates (MHEs) and self-care units in Accommodation for the Retired or Aged are all treated as private dwellings (i.e. enumerated with the Household Form) for census purposes. Information is also collected in the Census on the location of these dwellings (for example, caravan park or retirement village) to allow the analysis of data for people residing in different types of establishments, if desired.

In censuses prior to 1986, caravan parks were classified as non-private dwellings, and no family relationship data were collected from the individual households within the parks. For and since the 1986 Census, an occupied caravan, tent, cabin, etc. in a caravan park, and occupied craft in marinas, have been defined as census households and are treated as occupied private dwellings. Data on family and household for these are collected, and are available for 1986 and 1991. This change in classification affects comparison of some household and family data with censuses prior to 1986. Caravans etc. in caravan parks are separately identified by the variable Dwelling Location (DLOD). For the 1996 Census, dwellings in Manufactured Home Estates (MHEs) and self-care units in Accommodation for the Retired or Aged are now also treated the same way as occupied caravans etc. in caravan parks and occupied craft in marinas.

Unoccupied Private Dwellings: These are structures built specifically for living purposes which are habitable, but unoccupied on census night. Vacant houses, holiday homes, huts and cabins (other than seasonal workers' quarters) are counted as unoccupied dwellings. Also included are newly completed dwellings not yet occupied, dwellings which are vacant because they are due for demolition or repair, dwellings to let, and dwellings where all members of the household were absent on census night.

Unoccupied private dwellings in caravan parks, marinas and Manufactured Home Estates and self-care units in Accommodation for the Retired or Aged are not counted in the Census. The exception in these cases are residences of owners, managers or caretakers (of the establishment) which are counted if they are unoccupied on census night.

Non-Private Dwellings (NPDs): Non-Private Dwellings are those dwellings, not included above, that provide a communal or transitory type of accommodation, and are classified according to their function. These dwellings include hotels, motels, guest houses, prisons, religious and charitable institutions, defence establishments, hospitals and other communal dwellings. In most cases, a non-private dwelling is clearly identified by an external sign such as 'Sundown Motel' or 'Seaside Caravan Park' or 'Pentridge Gaol'.

People in Non-Private Dwellings are enumerated on Personal Forms and so information on family structures is not collected. As described above under Private Dwellings, the exceptions to this are caravan parks, marinas, manufactured home estates and self-care units in Accommodation for the Retired or Aged. In these establishments, people are enumerated on Household Forms and information on families is available. In the case of Accommodation for the Retired or Aged where the one establishment contains both cared and self-care units then both Household Forms (self-care) and Personal Forms (cared) are used as appropriate.

A list is provided to census collectors to ensure, where possible, that previously identified and classified NPDs are correctly enumerated. Other NPDs are found during the collection phase of the Census and each is classified in accordance with responses provided by the owner/staff of the NPD. Special collectors are recruited to enumerate NPDs (including caravan parks etc.) which are expected to contain more than 30 people on census night.

Unoccupied Non-Private Dwellings: Unoccupied Non-Private Dwellings are not counted in the Census. Owners, managers or caretakers residences which are unoccupied on census night are counted.

See also Caravans, Dwelling Location (DLOD), Dwelling Structure (STRD), Households.

Dwelling Location (DLOD)

This is a new classificatory variable for the 1996 Census. Dwelling Location (DLOD) applies only to private dwellings and is separated into caravan park, marina, self-care accommodation for retired/aged, Manufactured Home Estate, and other. The majority of private dwellings will appear in the 'other' category.

See also Dwelling structure (STRD), Dwelling Type (DWTD).

Dwelling Structure (STRD)

This variable records the type of structure of all private dwellings enumerated in the Census, and includes occupied caravans and improvised dwellings. The information is provided by the census collector on the back of the Household Form.

Categories are:

- **Separate house:** a separate house is where a house stands separately in its own grounds separated from other dwellings by at least half a metre. A separate house may have a flat attached to it, such as a granny flat or converted garage (the flat is categorised under flat or apartment below). The number of storeys of

separate houses is not recorded.

- Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc.: semi-detached houses, duplexes, row or terrace houses and villa units are dwellings where the dwelling has its own private grounds and no other dwelling above or below it. They are further classified as 1 storey or, 2 or more storeys.
- Flat, unit or apartment in a 1 or 2 storey block, in a 3 storey block, in a 4 or more storey block or attached to a house: this category includes all dwellings in blocks of flats, units or apartments. These dwellings do not have their own private grounds and usually share a common entrance foyer or stairwell. This category also includes flats attached to houses such as granny flats, and houses converted into two or more flats.
- Caravans, cabin, houseboat: this category includes all types of occupied accommodation units within a caravan park (except separate house(s) occupied by the manager(s)). Included in this category are occupied craft in marinas. Not included in this category are occupied accommodation units in manufactured home estates which are identified as separate houses.
- Improvised home, sleepers out, tent: this category includes people enumerated in sheds, humpies and other improvised dwellings, etc., occupied on census night. It also includes people sleeping on park benches or in other 'rough' accommodation (the traditional definition of homeless people). Also, tents occupied on census night which are not in caravan parks are in this category.
- House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.: a house or flat attached to a shop, office, factory or any other non-residential structure is included in this category.

Other dwelling related variables are:

- Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (BEDD);
- Dwelling Type (DWTD);
- Furnished/Unfurnished (FUFD);
- Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) (HLRD);
- Landlord (LLDD);
- Rent (weekly) (RNTD);
- Tenure Type (TEND); and
- Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).

Data on dwelling structure are used to monitor changes in housing characteristics, to help formulate housing policies and to review existing housing stock.

See Caravans, Dwelling, Dwelling Location (DLOD), Dwelling Type (DWTD), Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD), Tenure Type (TEND).

Dwelling Type (DWTD)

This variable classifies all dwelling into basic dwelling types. Dwellings are enumerated in the Census as one of the following:

- occupied private dwellings;
- unoccupied private dwellings;
- non-private dwelling;
- migratory; and
- off-shore.

Private dwellings include occupied residences in caravan parks, marinas, manufactures homes, and accommodation for the retired or aged (self-care).

People enumerated in Shipping Collection Districts appear under the offshore category.

See also Dwelling, Dwelling Location (DLOD), Dwelling Structure (STRD), Migratory Collection Districts, Shipping Collection Districts, Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).

Dwelling Variables

The following are a list of the dwelling variables that are available:

BEDD	Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwellings
CPAD	Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household
DLOD	Dwelling Location
DWTD	Dwelling Type
FUFD	Furnished/Unfurnished
HHTD	Household Type
HIDD	Household Income Derivation Indicator
HIND	Household Income
HLRD	Housing Loan Repayment (Monthly)
HLRD01	Housing Loan Repayment (Monthly)
LLDD	Landlord Type
MV1D	Household One Year Mobility Indicator
MV5D	Household Five Year Mobility Indicator
NPDD	Type of Non-Private Dwelling

RNTD	Rent (Weekly)
RNTD01	Rent (Weekly)
STRD	Dwelling Structure
TEND	Tenure Type
VEHD	Number of Motor Vehicles

Other variables can be derived using the above variables as a base. If you would like more information, please contact the Client Services Section for your State/Territory, as listed in the back of this publication.

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Australian Bureau of Statistics

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

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E

Education

See Age (AGE), Qualifications, Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

Elderly People

Variables can be derived upon request, to provide characteristics of elderly persons.

See also Accommodation for the Aged or Retired (Self-Care), Age (AGEP), Dwelling, Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Electoral District

See Electoral Division.

Electoral Division

An electoral division is an area legally prescribed for the purpose of returning one member (or more in the case of the Tasmanian House of Assembly and the Australian Capital Territory Legislative Assembly) to the Federal, State or Territory Lower Houses of Parliament. Queensland has only one House of Parliament at the State level, with each member representing an electoral district. They are approximated by aggregating the data for collection districts (CDs) that lie wholly or partly within the electoral division.

Commonwealth Electoral Divisions (CEDs) have different boundaries to State Electoral Divisions (SEDs), except in Tasmania and the ACT where they are the same. There are 148 CEDs which cover all of Australia.

For the 1996 Census, State electoral divisions have not been provided for the Northern Territory. Because of difficulties in obtaining boundary information from the Western Australian Electoral Commission, data for electoral divisions in Western Australia are not included in SED. The boundaries as well as the associated census data can be provided as a consultancy.

For a list of CEDs and SEDs, see Statistical Geography - Volume 2: Information Paper - Census Geographic Areas, Australia (2905.0).

Employed

See Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP).

Employed Labour Force

See Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP).

Employee

An employee is a person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages or salary, or is paid a retainer fee by his/her employer and works on a commission basis, or works for an employer for tips, piece-rates or payment in kind; or, is a person who operated his/her own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees.

In 1991 the term Wage or Salary Earner was used.

See also Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP).

Employer

An employer is a person who operates his/her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in trade, and hires one or more employees.

See Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP).

Employment

See Family Income (FINF), Hours Worked (HRSP), Household Income (HIND), Income, (INCP), Industry (INDP), Industry Sector (GNGP), Journey to Work, Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP), Method of Travel to Work (TPTP), Occupation (OCCP), Qualifications, Work Destination Zone (DZNP).

Employment Sector

See Industry Sector (GNGP).

Employment Status

See Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP).

English, Proficiency in

See Ethnicity, Language (LANP), Proficiency in English (ENGP).

Enumeration

When purchasing census data, clients should consider whether they would prefer the data by Place of Enumeration or Place of Usual Residence. For small areas (e.g. SLAs), data may differ significantly, depending on the basis on which the data are tabulated .

See also Client Services, Census Count - Place of Enumeration, Census Count - Place of Usual Residence, Post Enumeration Survey, Self-enumeration.

Enumeration District

See Collection District.

Error

All stages of the Census are subject to stringent quality assurance procedures which result in data of high quality. However, in a census there are recognised sources of error. Although considerable effort is directed to procedures to ensure high level of accuracy, some errors survive in the final results. Potential sources of error in the Census are: undercounting, respondent error, processing error and introduced random error. Introduced random error is used to protect the confidentiality of individuals.

See also Introduced Random Error, Random Perturbation, Undercounting and/or Underenumeration.

Estimated Resident Population

The Estimated Resident Population (ERP) is the official ABS estimate of the Australian population. The ERP is based on results of the Population Census and is compiled as at 30 June of each census year and updated quarterly between censuses. These intercensal estimates of the resident population are revised each time a population census is taken.

In the compilation of the ERP, three important adjustments are made to the census count based on Place of Usual Residence.

The first is an adjustment for census underenumeration. The level of underenumeration is derived from the Post Enumeration Survey (PES) which is conducted soon after the Census, and from estimates based on demographic analysis.

The second adjustment is the inclusion of an estimated number of Australian residents who are temporarily overseas on census night and are therefore not covered by the Australian Census. The number of such people is estimated from statistics on overseas arrivals and departures.

The third adjustment occurs if the Census does not fall on 30 June. For example, the 1996 Census was held on 6 August and population estimates at 6 August had to be back-dated to 30 June. This was accomplished using data from births and deaths registrations, overseas arrivals and departures data and estimates of interstate migration for the period 1 July 6 August.

The ERP at census date at the national and State levels is updated quarterly by the use of demographic statistics (births, deaths, overseas and interstate migration). At the Statistical Local Area (SLA) level, reliable statistics on migration are not available and the ERP at this level is updated annually, taking into consideration indicators of population change. A statistical

regression model is used to assist in the compilation of the ERP at the SLA level.

Estimates by age and sex are published annually at national, State and SLA level. Estimates by birthplace and marital status are also published annually at a national level, and estimates at the national and State levels, by sex, are published quarterly.

More information on the ERP can be found in the ABS publication Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0), produced quarterly, and Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia (Cat. no. 3201.0), produced annually. ERPs for SLAs are published by State offices in various publications. These are listed in the most current ABS Catalogue of Publications and Products (Cat. no. 1101.0).

See also Census Count - Place of Enumeration, Census Count - Place of Usual Residence.

Ethnic Enumeration

With one in four Australians coming from a non-English speaking background, there is a need to ensure that assistance is available to people completing the census form, who have difficulties with the English language.

A strategy has been developed by the ABS to ensure that the best possible enumeration of ethnic groups is achieved. The communications aspect of this strategy include translation of brochures into community languages; information about the Census in community languages in the media; and the provision of information to migrant education units and community groups.

The Census operates a telephone interpreter service as part of the Census Hotline during collection, and also employs collectors with skills in languages other than English. Arrangements can also be made for an interpreter to assist if required.

Ethnicity

A number of variables used in the 1996 Census may provide information about ethnic origin. These variables may be cross-classified by sex or other related variables.

See Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander Origin (ABLP), Birthplace, Language (LANP), Proficiency in English (ENGP), Religion (RELP), Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).

External territories

See Other Territories.



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F

Fact Sheets

The Fact Sheets are designed to provide a quick reference for basic enquiries and information. Fact Sheets are published on an ad hoc basis in response to issues that arise during and after the publication of census data.

Examples of Fact Sheets expected to be produced are as follows:

- 1996 & 1991 Census Mnemonics;
- Changes to variables: 1991 to 1996;
- Geographic areas;
- Changes to geographic areas between censuses; and
- Confidentiality in output.

Family

A family is defined by the ABS as: two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household.

The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of either a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households therefore, contain more than one family.

Non-related persons living in the same household are not counted as family members (unless under 15 years of age).

Other related individuals (individual brothers, sisters, aunts, uncles) may be present in the household. If more than one family is present these people can only be associated with the primary family.

Visiting families are not coded; and the relationships of other visitors are not coded. A household containing only a visiting family (e.g. a family at a holiday home) is coded to a household type of visitors only.

Family Relationships: Family relationships are derived from two questions on the 1996 Household Form (see Appendix A). Question 5 asked each person his/her relationship to Person 1/Person 2. Question 41 asked for usual household members who were temporarily absent on census night, and their relationship to Person 1. Coding of family structure is done using these answers. If Person 1 is not the most appropriate family reference person, coders assign the reference person based on age, marital status and relationship considerations.

Once a suitable family reference person is established for a family, all people identified within the family unit are allocated family relationship codes, and family type determined. A family reference person must be resident in the household on census night (i.e. listed in the main body of the census form, not in the part for temporary absentees), and over the age of 15 years. For multiple family households, there is a reference person for each family; the reference person for the primary family is defined as the household reference person.

Where all persons present are under 15, or where information for all the persons has been imputed, the household is deemed not classifiable to family classifications. Of people listed in response to persons temporarily absent question, only spouse(s) and family children are used in coding family type. It is possible, for example, to form a family unit from a reference person who was the only person present in the household on census night, but where a spouse and/or dependent family children listed in response to persons temporarily absent question

An important note here is that people listed in response to persons temporarily absent question are considered in family and household coding only. Characteristics of these people are not available at the household of usual residence. Such people may have been enumerated elsewhere in Australia but there is no way of linking their census information back to their usual residence.

If relationships are not adequately stated by respondents, the family structure is derived where possible during processing from other responses such as name, usual residence and marital status.

Relationships between multiple families: Up to three families can be coded in one household: the primary family (usually the first listed on the census form, or the one with dependent children), and up to two others, called collectively secondary families, and individually second and third families.

The relationship between the families is coded by the variable Relationship Between Families (FRLF). If more than three families are found in a household, three families are separately classified and any other(s) are classified as either related family members or non-family members as appropriate.

It can be useful to tabulate primary families only, or look at relationships between families. Family Number (FNOF), indicates whether the family is a primary or other family, and FRLF details the relationship between the second and primary families, or the third and primary families.

Family variables: The basic family classification is Family Type (FMTF). This variable classifies families into different types. When classifying families into different types, information about temporarily absent family members is used. Other family variables available are:

- Count of Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent (CDCAF);
- Count of Dependent Students (15-24) Temporarily Absent (CDSAF);
- Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent (CNDAF); and

- Location of Spouse (SPLF).

See also Child, Family\Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP), Family Type (FMTF), Indigenous Family.

Family Composition

See Family Type (FMTF).

Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP)

The ABS recognises that in many households there is no one person who can really be referred to as a 'reference person' because the task of running or heading the household is often a shared task. However, questionnaire testing has produced no better method of sorting out relationships in a household than seeking 'relationship to Person 1'. This variable is of limited statistical value but has been included for use in population and dwelling projection models.

The family/household reference person indicator identifies the household member who forms a relationship with other members of the household. This person is then used as the basis for determining the familial relationships between the usual residents of the household. Familial relationships are defined in terms of the relationship between all other family members and the family reference person.

All people are asked to state their relationship to Person 1. If Person 1 is not the most appropriate reference person, coders assign the family reference person based on age, marital status and relationship considerations. For multiple family households, there is a family reference person for each family; the reference person for the primary family is then defined as the household reference person.

For group households, and households containing only visitors, a reference person is arbitrarily assigned. A reference person must be resident in the household on census night, i.e. listed in the main body of the census form, not as a person temporarily absent.

A family reference person must be over the age of 14 years. In the case where only children under 15 years of age are present in a household on census night, the household is coded to the category not classifiable for which information for all the persons has been imputed. This is done as it is difficult to add a parentless family category throughout the family and household classifications. The number of such cases is small.

In multi-family households the identification of a family reference person allows each family living in a common household to be treated as a separate entity for the purpose of coding. This person could be any adult in the household, is not necessarily Person 1 from the form, and may not be a wage or salary earner.

See also Household, Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Family Income (FINF)

Family Income is not applicable to non-family households such as group household or lone person households; or to people in non-private dwellings.

The standard census multiple income classifications Family Income (FINF) and Household Income (HIND) are designed to satisfy a broad range of census requirements. It is a simple matter for the ABS to generate other multiple income classifications as required.

Household and family incomes are derived by summing the personal incomes. For the 1996 Census, median incomes derived from the continuous Survey of Income and Housing, scaled up to 1996 incomes, are used to estimate the average income within each census income bracket, to improve the accuracy of the calculations.

In the Family Income (FINF) variable there are two categories additional to the Personal Income (INCP) variable. These are: 'Partial Income Stated' and 'All Incomes Not Stated'.

The first category is used when family members are temporarily absent or any non-dependent family member has a negative or not stated income.

The second category is used when no member of the family has stated their income.

See also Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF), Household Income (HIND), Income (INCP), Median Income.

Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF)

This variable allows Family Income (FINF) to be derived under different circumstances other than as described in family income. The different circumstances in a family are categorised in this derived variable. This variable applies to families in family households.

Family income is calculated by adding the individual weekly incomes reported by all family members. If any family member is temporarily absent, or any non-dependant family member has negative or not stated income, family income is calculated and this condition indicated by the variable Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF).

The following conditions are identified:

- no members aged 15+ temporarily absent and all incomes stated and no negative incomes stated;
- no members aged 15+ temporarily absent and one or more negative incomes stated;
- no members aged 15+ temporarily absent and one or more incomes not stated and no negative incomes stated;
- no members aged 15+ temporarily absent and one or more incomes not stated and one or more negative incomes stated;
- one or more members aged 15+ temporarily absent but incomes stated for all members present and no negative incomes stated;
- one or more members aged 15+ temporarily absent but incomes stated for all members present and one or more negative incomes stated;
- one or more members aged 15+ temporarily absent and one or more incomes of members present not stated and no negative incomes stated; and
- one or more members aged 15+ temporarily absent and one or more incomes

of members present not stated and one or more negative incomes stated.

See also Family Income (FINF), Income (INCP).

Family Members Temporarily Absent

See Temporarily Absent.

Family Number (FNOF)

This variable indicates whether the family is the primary, second or third family in a household. Families in one family households are always classified as primary families.

See also Family Type (FMTF).

Family Reference Person

See Family, Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP), Household.

Family Type (FMTF)

Families are classified in terms of the relationships that exist between a single family reference person and each other member of that family. The Family Type (FMTF) variable distinguishes between different types of families based on the presence or absence of couple relationships, parent-child relationships, child dependency relationships or other blood relationships, in that order of preference.

For a full list of categories see the Family Type (FMTF) entry in Section 1 - 1996 Census Classifications.

Family Type (FMTF) is derived from people enumerated in the household who usually reside in the household (excluding boarders and other non-family members) on census night, and partners and dependent children usually present but temporarily absent.

For the 1996 Census, Family Type (FMTF) relates only to the basic composition of the family. Family Type (FMTF) is the principal family variable used in family tabulations. When cross-classified with other variables, such as Location of Spouse (SPLF), Tenure Type (TEND), Dwelling Structure (STRD), Family Number (FNOF) and Family Income (FINF), demographic characteristics of the different family compositions can be established.

Note: There is no provision for 'other related individuals' in second and third families.

If more than three families are found in a household, only three families are separately classified and any others are classified as either related family members or non-family members as appropriate.

See also Family, Relationship Between Families.

Family Variables

Family variables available for the 1996 Census are:

CDCAF	Count of Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent
CDSAF	Count of Dependent Students (15-24) Temporarily Absent
CNDAF	Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent
FINF	Family Income
FIDF	Family Income Derivation Indicator
FNOF	Family Number
FMTF	Family Type
SPLF	Location of Spouse
FRLF	Relationship Between Families

Other variables can be derived using the above variables as a base. If you would like more information, please contact the Client Services Section for your State/Territory, as listed in the back of this publication.

Father

See Parent.

Features (components of digital base map data)

See Digital Base Map.

FGA

See Census Collection Management Areas.

Field Group Area (FGA)

See Census Collection Management Areas.

Field Management Area (FMA)

See Census Collection Management Areas.

Field of Study

See Qualifications.

Filtering (associated with digital spatial data)

See Reduction (associated with digital geographic information).

First Release Data

First release data are the first part of a two-phase processing, output and dissemination strategy for the 1996 Census.

Variables available for first release are:

Person Characteristics

ABLP	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Origin
AGEP	Age
ALSP	Age Left School
BPFP	Birthplace of Mother (Female Parent)
BPLP	Birthplace of Individual
BPMP	Birthplace of Father (Male Parent)
ENGP	Proficiency in English
IMPP	Imputation Flag
INCP	Income
LANP	Language Spoken at Home
MSTP	Registered Marital Status
NATP	Australian Citizenship
RELP	Religion
RLNP	Relationship in Non-Private Dwelling
RNTD	Rent (Weekly)
RNTD01	Rent (Weekly)
SEXP	Sex
SLAUCP	SLA of Usual Residence Census Night
STEUCP	State of Usual Residence Census Night
STUP	Full/Part-Time Student Status
TISP	Number of Children Ever Born
TYPP	Type of Educational Institution Attending
UAICP	Usual Address Indicator Census Night
YARP	Year of Arrival in Australia

Households/Dwelling Characteristics

BEDD	Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling
DLOD	Dwelling Location
DWTD	Dwelling Type
FUFD	Furnished/Unfurnished
HLRD	Housing Loan Repayment (Monthly)
HLRD01	Housing Loan Repayment (Monthly)
LLDD	Landlord Type
NPDD	Type of Non-Private Dwelling
RNTD	Rent (Weekly)
RNTD01	Rent (Weekly)
STRD	Dwelling Structure
TEND	Tenure Type
VEHD	Number of Motor Vehicles

Census data for these variables are available in the first release of the Basic Community Profiles.

See also Data Release, Second release data.

Flats

See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

FMA

See Census Collection Management Areas.

Foster Child

A foster child is a person who lives with a person or persons who are not his/her natural, adoptive or step parent(s). The definition of foster child includes dependent and non-dependent children. If the foster child is no longer dependent, but still regards his/her relationship with appropriate members of the household, as a parent-child relationship, then he/she is coded as a foster child.

Operationally, a person is considered a foster child if the response 'foster' is given for that person, regardless of the individual's dependency status.

Previous ABS definitions of foster child have included a wider range of relationships, including formal and informal fostering. For example, the foster child may have been formally placed within the family by State family services, or the child may have formed a parent-child relationship

through either of two dependency criteria. The current definition includes only formal fostering, as measured by the response given in the relationship question.

See also Child, Dependent Children.

Full/Part-Time Student (STUP)

This variable is used to determine the number of full-time and part-time students.

See also Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPPE).

Furnished/Unfurnished (FUFD)

This variable indicates whether rented occupied private dwellings are furnished, partly furnished or unfurnished by the landlord.

See also Dwelling, Tenure Type (TEND).

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GIS

See Geographic Information System.

Government

See Industry Sector (GNGP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

Group Household

The ABS defines a group household as a household consisting of two or more unrelated people where all persons are aged 15 years or over. There are no reported couple relationships, parent-child relationships or other blood relationships in these households.

For the 1991 Census, at least one member of a household had to be over the age of 15 for the household to be coded as a group household.

For the 1996 Census, an unrelated child (e.g. boarder) under the age of 15 who lives in a household with one or more usual residents, is coded as forming a parent-child relationship within that household. These households become family households, not group households.

Group households are classified in the variable Household Type (HHTD), and individual members are classified in Relationship in Household (RLHP).

See also Child, Family, Household, Household Type (HHTD), Relationship in Household (RLHP).



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Home Owner/Purchaser

See Housing Loan Repayment (HLRD), Tenure Type (TEND).

Hours Worked (HRSP)

This variable records the number of hours worked in all jobs held by employed people aged 15 years and over during the week before census night. This excludes any time off but includes any overtime or extra time worked.

Information on hours worked, classified by industry and occupation, allows changes in the labour force to be analysed. It also enhances the use of Journey to Work study area data for transport studies.

See also Income (INCP), Industry (INDP), Journey to Work, Occupation (OCCP), Working Population.

House/Flat Attached to a Shop, Office

See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Houseboat

Occupied houseboats have been classified as occupied private dwellings since the 1986 Census, and therefore receive Household Forms. Unoccupied houseboats are not counted. Houseboats are included in the category caravan, cabin, houseboat, in the variable Dwelling Structure (STRD).

See also Caravans, Dwelling, Dwelling Structure (STRD), Houseboats etc.

Household

A household is defined as a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household, and who make common provision

for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his/her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Under this definition, in a group house where occupants share the dwelling, each occupant who usually supplies his/her own food should be counted as a separate household and issued with a separate Household Form. In practice, however, most such households usually only complete one form.

For census purposes, the total number of households is equal to the total number of occupied private dwellings as a census form is completed for each household from which dwelling information for the household is obtained. Analysis of Labour Force Survey data for August 1991 showed that the incidence of multiple household dwellings was only 0.65%.

See also Family, Group Household, Household Type (HHTD), Indigenous Household, Lone Person Household, Relationship Between Families (FRLF), Tenure Type (TEND).

Household Form

The Household Form is the primary means for collecting census data and is used in all private dwellings. A copy of the form used for the 1996 Census is included at Appendix A of this publication. A Personal Form records person characteristics in cases where a Household Form is not appropriate. If there are more than six people in a household on census night, a Personal Form is completed for the seventh person, and any subsequent persons.

See also Appendix A, Personal Form.

Household Head

See Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP).

Household Income (HIND)

This variable is the sum of the personal incomes of each resident present in the household. If any person aged 15 and over is temporarily absent, or if any person has income not stated, Household Income (HIND) is set to 'Partial Income Stated' and the condition indicated by the variable Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD).

If there are persons temporarily absent, or a negative/no income has been stated for persons present on census night, these persons do not contribute to the Household Income (HIND) that is derived for that household.

The standard census income classifications Family Income (FINF) and Household Income (HIND) were designed to satisfy a broad range of census requirements. It is a simple matter for the ABS to generate other income classifications as required.

Although visitors' incomes are excluded in the calculation of household income, household income is still calculated for households that comprise only visitors, in order to collect data on household incomes in holiday resorts.

See also Household, Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD), Income (INCP), Median Income.

Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD)

If there are persons temporarily absent, or a negative/no income has been stated for persons present on census night, these persons do not contribute to the household income that is derived for that household.

To enable clients to remove such households from the table population or estimate the impact on total household income where negative/no income or persons temporarily absent have an effect in reducing household income, Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD) can be used. Each household is categorised into one of the nine categories as shown below:

- no members aged 15+ temporarily absent and all incomes stated and no negative incomes stated;
- no members aged 15+ temporarily absent and all incomes stated and one or more negative incomes stated;
- no members aged 15+ temporarily absent and one or more incomes not stated and no negative incomes stated;
- no members aged 15+ temporarily absent and one or more incomes not stated and one or more negative incomes stated;
- one or more members aged 15+ temporarily absent but incomes stated for all members present and no negative incomes stated;
- one or more members aged 15+ temporarily absent but incomes stated for all members present and one or more negative incomes stated;
- one or more members aged 15+ temporarily absent and one or more incomes of members present not stated and no negative incomes stated;
- one or more members aged 15+ temporarily absent and one or more incomes of members present not stated and one or more negative incomes stated; or
- not applicable.

See also Household, Household Income (HIND).

Household Members Temporarily Absent

See Temporarily Absent.

Household Mobility

Households can move over time. The Census asks for each person's place of residence one year ago and five years ago. Household mobility indicators are derived using this information. Note that visitors and households containing only visitors are excluded from this classification. The following two indicators are used for the 1996 Census data:

- Household One Year Mobility Indicator (MV1D), where:
all residents (aged one year or more) have changed address during the last year; or some residents have changed address during the last year, but all

residents stated their address one year ago; or no residents have changed address during the last year; or not stated (including households in which one or more residents did not state his/her usual residence one year ago).

- Household Five Year Mobility Indicator (MV5D), where:
all residents (aged 5 years and over) have changed address during the last five years; or some residents have changed address during the last five years, but all residents stated their address of five years ago; or no residents have changed address in the last five years; or not stated (including households in which one or more residents did not state his/her usual residence of five years ago).

The data for place of usual residence are used mainly in conjunction with household mobility indicators for detailed internal migration studies. The points illustrated in the following cases should be noted.

Since the indicators are derived from usual residence at certain dates, only the net effects of any multiple movements between these dates can be derived. For example, in the case of a person who at 30 June 1991 had a usual place of residence in a South Australian rural area, and moved to Melbourne in 1993, but by 30 June 1996 was a usual resident of Adelaide, only the net South Australian country to city movement would be revealed.

In the case of 'out and back' movements, in which people moved away from a place of usual residence to live elsewhere, but then returned before the end of the reference period to the earlier address as a usual resident, no movement would be shown in the internal migration data.

More detailed information relating to internal mobility can be obtained by combining mobility indicators with the place of usual residence variables (i.e. State of Usual Residence on Census Night and One and Five Years Ago (STEUCP, STEU1P, STEU5P); and SLA of Usual Residence on Census Night and One and Five Years Ago (SLAUCP, SLAU1P, SLAU5P)).

See also Internal Migration, Usual Residence.

Household Reference Person

See Family\Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP), Household.

Household Type (HHTD)

This variable describes the type of household within a dwelling.

Family households can contain non-family members (unrelated persons and visitors). The first three categories (1113) of this classification can be further broken down to show those households with only family members present and those with non-family members present. This is in line with the ABS standard for this classification. Users requiring this level of information should indicate their requirements to the ABS Client Services Consultant when specifying tables.

Due to processing limitations a maximum of three families can be coded to a household. Lone person households can contain visitors. Visitor only households can contain Overseas Visitors.

The Other Not Classifiable category includes those households for which information for all the persons has been imputed, or the household contains only persons aged under 15 years.

See also Family, Group Household, Household, Lone Person Household.

Housing

See Dwelling, Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Housing Loan Repayments (Monthly) (HLRD)

This variable records the housing loan repayments being paid by a household to purchase the dwelling in which it was enumerated (also applicable to caravans).

For the 1996 Census, the classification ranges from \$1 - \$9,999. However, for practical purposes, standard census products contain groups, i.e. the basic classification is recoded.

The data are important in analysis of home ownership and for providing benchmark data for evaluating housing needs, housing finance and housing demand.

See also Dwelling Structure (STRD), Household Type (HHTD), Tenure Type (TEND).

Husband

See Partner.

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Immigration

See Birthplace, Language (LANP), Proficiency in English (ENGP), Year of Arrival (YARP).

Improvised Home

See Dwelling, Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Imputation

See Derivations and Imputations.

Inadequately Described

See Residual Categories and Supplementary Codes.

Income (INCP)

This variable records the income level of people aged 15 years and over. People are asked to state their usual gross weekly income, which is the income before tax, superannuation, health insurance, or other deductions are made.

Gross income includes family allowance, family allowance supplement, pensions, unemployment benefits, student allowances, maintenance (child support), superannuation, wages, salary, overtime, dividends, rents received, interest received, business or farm income (less operation expenses) and worker's compensation received.

People are not asked to state their exact income, only to indicate the range into which their income falls.

Income from some sources may be negative. As income from most sources is reported before deduction of expenses incurred in the earning of the income, these incomes are always a positive figure. However, business income from own unincorporated enterprise and income from rental property is collected net of expenses incurred in the raising of this income. Therefore,

income derived from business or from rental properties may be a negative value. The total income may therefore be a negative value. To record this information the 'negative income' category has been included for the 1996 Census.

For the 1996 Census, the classification ranges from 'negative income' to 'no income' to '\$1,500 or more (\$78,000 or more per year)'. This classification differs from 1991 where the classification did not allow for the separate identification of negative income or no income. The lowest income range was 'Less than \$58 (Less than \$3,001 per year)' and the highest income range was over '\$70,000 per year'.

Information on income distribution is important in planning public and private sector services such as social welfare and, particularly at the regional level, retail distribution and other commercial services.

A question on income was first asked in the 1933 Census in an attempt to assess the effects of the depression. It has subsequently been included in the 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991, and 1996 Censuses.

Family Income (FINF) and Household Income (HIND) are calculated from the individual incomes. These derived incomes have a higher upper limit for the 1996 Census, in response to user demand. The income of other groups of people in a household can also be calculated on request.

See also Family Income (FINF), Household Income (HIND), Median Income.

Indigenous Area

Indigenous Areas are aggregates of Collection Districts (CDs) which together form areas with a population of at least around 300 Indigenous persons. Indigenous Areas aggregate to ATSIC Regions. Both Summary and Detailed Indigenous Profiles are produced for Indigenous Areas.

See also ATSIC Regions, Indigenous Location.

Indigenous Enumeration

The ABS has implemented procedures tailored to the enumeration of Indigenous people living in discrete communities since the 1976 Census. The 1996 Census procedures build on those procedures and also include some additional procedures for enumerating Indigenous people living in urban areas. The Indigenous enumeration strategy is a nationwide undertaking. Central to this strategy is the appointment of the State Indigenous Manager (SIM). The role of the SIM is to lay the groundwork for a successful enumeration including gaining community acceptance for the Census and the recruitment of field staff. As in the past, Census Field Officers (CFOs) are employed to assist in these activities.

In certain Indigenous communities, an interview form designed to be appropriate to Indigenous culture is used. This part of the strategy is used in discrete communities where cultural or language concerns indicate the need. In these cases Census Field Officers recruit and train Community Coordinators to ensure accurate enumeration, as well as Indigenous interviewers to carry it out. As much as possible, Indigenous interviewers are used in collecting information from their own communities.

In other areas, Indigenous people are enumerated using standard procedures and forms. Indigenous assistants are available to assist if required.

Indigenous Family

An Indigenous Family is one where either the reference person or spouse is of Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander origin. Clients may request tables on other definitions of Indigenous Family.

See also Family.

Indigenous household

An Indigenous Household is a family household where any family in the household is defined as an Indigenous family or a lone person household where the lone person is of Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander origin. Group households are not included. Clients may request tables on other definitions of Indigenous Household.

See also Household.

Indigenous location

Indigenous Locations are single CDs or aggregates of CDs which have a population of around 80 Indigenous persons. They are the lowest level in the Indigenous geographic hierarchy (apart from individual CDs). Indigenous Locations aggregate to Indigenous Areas. Only Summary Indigenous Profiles are produced for Indigenous Locations.

See also ATSIC Regions, Indigenous Area.

Industry (INDP)

This variable describes the industries in which employed people aged 15 years and over work. Questions 3135 on the 1996 Census form are used to obtain information for industry coding. They record the trading name of the respondent's employer, the workplace address of the employer, the type of industry, business or service carried out by the employer at that address as well as occupation details of the respondent .

The main index used in determining industry of employment in census processing is the Business Directory. This Directory is a listing of all known establishments in Australia involved in various economic activities carried out by companies, partnerships, sole proprietors, government departments, etc. For each establishment it contains the relevant Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) code and public/private sector code. The listing is obtained from the ABS Central Register of Businesses. This register is compiled and updated by the ABS from various statistical collections and other sources. Where the name of a business cannot be matched against the Business Directory, industry is coded according to the description of the type of industry supplied by the respondent in Question 36.

Each establishment is classified to a particular industry class according to the main activity of the establishment. An establishment can be a farm, a factory, a shop, a mine or any other place where some kind of economic activity is performed (i.e. goods produced or a service rendered).

There is not necessarily any relationship between the occupation of an individual and the industry in which he/she works; for example, a van driver for an establishment designated as in the insurance industry is employed in that industry, not in the transport industry. One establishment may employ many people in different occupations but they are all coded to the industry of the

establishment.

Information on the type of industry carried out by the employer at the workplace has been gathered in each census since 1911. The name of employer and address of workplace has been collected since the 1954 Census. The inclusion of the industry topic in the Census provides a source of useful information on the regional distribution and structure of Australian industry, and allows investigation of structural change in industry over time. It also provides information on the characteristics of workers by industry (such as age, qualification and occupation), which is important for workforce studies, and the identification of migrant and other groups by industry.

The 1993 edition of the ANZSIC is used in classifying the responses given to the industry questions for the 1996 Census.

See also Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), Journey to Work, Working Population.

Industry Sector (GNGP)

This variable classifies employed people aged 15 years and over according to whether they are employed in the government or non-government (private) sector.

For the 1996 Census, industry sector has separate categories for Commonwealth, State/Territory and Local Government, Community Development Employment Program, and the private sector .

See also Australian and New Zealand Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), Community Development Employment Program (CDEP), Industry (INDP), Journey to Work, Working Population.

Input Processing

The completed census forms are delivered to the Data Processing Centre (DPC) in Sydney for processing as quickly as possible after census night. The first processing stage in the 1996 Census input processing strategy is the Precapture Process which undertakes to:

- ensure forms are sorted into correct sequence;
- ensure that key fields have been marked by respondents and/or collectors;
- check field procedures, including a check to ensure that dummy forms have been raised correctly for prescribed non-contact or unoccupied situations;
- insert census forms that have been mailed back into the correct Collection District (CD) packs; and
- to reconcile forms with the collector's record book count.

The second processing stage is the Data Capture Process. The census forms are then separated by guillotine and fed through Optical Mark Reader (OMR) machines which capture the majority of data. On the 1996 Census form, data from 35 of the 48 questions are captured directly by OMRs. The raw data are subsequently reformatted into unit record files. At the completion of OMR reading, forms are glued into 4 cm pads to enable ease of handling in subsequent processes and to ensure forms remain in correct sequence. The forms are kept in packs, according to their

Collection District number.

After Data Capture, the forms are used in Computer Assisted Coding (CAC), which codes responses for those fields which are not captured by OMR, or where the respondent has failed to correctly mark a question, or has answered 'Other' and given further information in writing.

Responses that the CAC coder cannot code are raised as 'queries' which in turn are resolved by Query Resolution staff who use secondary reference material. Once queries are resolved the file is automatically updated.

Quality control checks are constantly made for coding accuracy. A large amount of the editing process is automatic, with fields being reset according to other responses on the individual census forms. Again, edits are invoked twice, once for first release variables and then again for second release variables.

All census data are extensively validated before data are released.

All census forms are destroyed by pulping after validation of the data.

See also Derivations and Imputations, First Release Data, Optical Mark Recognition (OMR), Second Release Data.

Institution

See Dwelling, Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

Internal Migration

Internal migration is the movement of people from one defined area to another. Information on internal migration within Australia is available from the Census.

The Census asks a series of questions relating to each person's usual address. The indicative data from these questions are recorded as the Usual Address Indicator, Usual Address 1 Year Ago Indicator and Usual Address 5 Years Ago Indicator (UAICP, UAI1P, UAI5P).

Using the following variables, it is possible to identify the pattern of movement of people for the year prior to the census date, and for five years prior to the census date:

- SLA of Usual Residence Census Night (SLAUCP);
- SLA of Usual Residence One Year Ago (SLAU1P);
- SLA of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (SLAU5P);
- State of Usual Residence Census Night (STEUCP);
- State of Usual Residence One Year Ago (STEU1P); and
- State of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (STEU5P).

State is needed because SLA codes are unique only within a State.

Data collected in the Census only reflect the latest movement in the intercensal period, even

though there may have been multiple movements during this period.

Household mobility indicators are also derived using this information. Note that visitors and households containing only visitors are excluded from these variables. The following two indicators are available for 1996 Census data:

- Household One Year Mobility Indicator (MV1D); and
- Household Five Year Mobility Indicator (MV5D).

The data for place of usual residence are used mainly in conjunction with household mobility indicators for detailed internal migration studies.

Such studies must be undertaken carefully; the points illustrated in the following cases should be noted.

Since the indicators are derived from usual residence at certain dates, only the net effects of any multiple movements between these dates can be derived. For example, in the case of a person who at 30 June 1991 had a usual place of residence in a South Australian rural area, and moved to Melbourne in 1993, but by 30 June 1995 was a usual resident of Adelaide, only the net South Australian country to city movement would be revealed.

In the case of 'out and back' movements, in which people moved away from a place of usual residence to live elsewhere, but then returned before the end of the reference period to the earlier address as a usual resident, no movement would be shown in the internal migration data.

The ABS produces quarterly information on internal migration in the publication Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0) which is derived from a combination of information that is acquired from the census, and from administrative records from the Health Insurance Commission.

See also Household Mobility, Usual Residence, Usual Address Indicator Census Night, One Year Ago and Five Years Ago (UAICP, UAI1P, UAI5P).

Interstate Migration

See Internal Migration.

Introduced Random Error

Many classifications used in ABS statistics have an uneven distribution of data throughout the categories of the classifications used. For example, the number of people who report themselves as being Anglican or born in Italy is quite large (4,018,800 and 254,800, respectively, in 1991), while the number reporting a religion of Buddhism or birthplace of Chile (139,800 and 24,200, respectively, in 1991), is relatively small. When religious denomination is cross-classified with country of birth, the number in the table cell who report religion as Anglican and country of birth as Italy could be small, and the number of Buddhist Chileans even smaller. These small numbers increase the risk of identifying individuals in the statistics.

Even when variables are more evenly distributed in the classifications, the problem still occurs. The more detailed the classifications, and the more of them that are applied in constructing a table, the greater the incidence of very small cells, and the greater the chance of individuals

being identified in census output.

Considerable care is taken in the specification of tables to minimise the risk of the identification of individuals. In addition, a technique of unbiased random adjustment of cell values has been developed which allows very large tables for which there is a strong demand to be produced, even though they contain numbers of very small cells. These adjustments are small introduced random errors. They result in cells with very small values being insufficiently exact for any identifiable data to be exposed, while the information value of the tables as a whole is not impaired.

Because the column, row and person totals, sub-totals and overall totals in summary tables are derived after the random adjustment process is applied, the total would also contain random error if any of the cell components in a table were adjusted. Although each of the tables of this kind is internally consistent, comparisons between tables which contain similar entities may show some minor discrepancies.

In addition, because the tables at different ASGC levels are adjusted independently, tables at the higher ASGC level are not be equal to the sum of the tables for the component ASGC units.

It is not be possible to determine which individual figures have been affected by random error adjustments, but the small variance which may be associated with derived totals can, for the most part, be ignored.

Random adjustment of the data are considered, at present, to be the most satisfactory technique for avoiding the release of identifiable census data. All data output is useful, but it is subject to disturbance from original reports, in such a way to conserve information value while preserving anonymity.

No reliance should be placed on small cells. Even without random error, firm reliance should not be placed on small cells since possible respondent and processing errors have greatest relative impact on small cells.

Some small cells have been randomly altered to zero. Caution should be exercised in deducing that there are no people or households in an area having certain characteristics.

Many different classifications are used in census tables and the tables are produced for a variety of geographical areas. The effect of the introduced random error is minimised if the statistic required is found direct from a tabulation rather than from aggregating more finely classified data. Similarly, rather than aggregating data from small areas to obtain statistics about a larger standard geographic area, published data for the larger area should be used wherever possible.

When calculating proportions, percentages or ratios from cross-classified or small area tables, the random error introduced can be ignored except when very small cells are involved, in which case the impact on percentages and ratios can be significant.

See also Confidentiality, Random Perturbation of Table Cells, Table.

Issue

See Child, Family, Number of Children Ever Born (TISP).

Issue Child

See Child, Family, Dependent Child, Number of Children Ever Born (TISP).

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J

Jervis Bay

See Other Territories.

Job

The Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) defines a job as a set of tasks performed by one individual. An occupation is a set of jobs which requires the performance of a common set of tasks.

See also Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), Hours Worked (HRSP), Income (INCP), Industry (INDP), Industry Sector (GNGP), Journey to Work, Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP), Method of Travel to Work (TPTP), Occupation (OCCP).

Journey to Work

Journey to Work data have been produced from Australian censuses since 1971. Because of changes and growth in the urban areas of States and Territories, these areas may be redefined for each census. For the 1996 Census there are eight Journey to Work (JTW) study areas. These are:

- Sydney/Wollongong/Newcastle;
- Melbourne/Geelong/Latrobe Valley/Bendigo/Ballarat;
- Brisbane/Gold Coast/Sunshine Coast;
- Adelaide;
- Perth;
- Hobart/Launceston;
- Darwin; and
- Canberra/Queanbeyan.

The workplace address is used to code the work destination area for each employed person who is enumerated in a study area.

Information on Journey to Work is obtained from the response to the census question that asks address of employers workplace for main job held last week (Question 35).

This address enables coders to allocate destination zone codes within the JTW study areas. The Collection District (CD) in which the person is enumerated is known as the origin zone.

Destination zones are designed by the local transport authorities and are not necessarily the same as CDs. However, they do aggregate to Statistical Local Areas (SLAs).

The data collected about what kind of industry, business, or service is carried out by the employer at that address (Question 36) and what method of travel to work was used on census day (Question 38) provide variables that can be cross-classified with origin zone and destination zone for analysis of urban transport patterns. However, users should be aware of the difference in the time period covered by these questions. For example, people who were employed in the week prior to the Census but who were no longer employed on census day still appear in JTW data.

The coding of origin zones and destination zones allows two different types of tables to be produced:

- flow tables of Journey to Work data contain origin and destination zones; and
- working population tables for SLAs contain data on the characteristics of people working in an SLA.

Customised tables of Journey to Work data can be obtained through Client Services.

Journey to Work data are collected in the Census because transport authorities, associated bodies, organisations and other interested people require data on urban transport patterns. The data are used for planning public transport systems, and for the development and release of residential and commercial land.

See also Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Australian and New Zealand Industry Classification (ANZSIC), Client Services, Table, Working Population.

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K

L

Labour Force

For 1996 Census purposes, the labour force includes people aged 15 years and over who:

- work for payment or profit, or as an unpaid helper in a family business, during the week prior to census night;
- have a job from which they are on leave or otherwise temporarily absent;
- are on strike or stood down temporarily; or
- do not have a job but are actively looking for work and available to start work.

The following people are classified as being in the labour force:

- employed people (i.e. the first three groups above); and
- unemployed (i.e. the last group above).

People aged 15 years and over who are not employed or unemployed are classified as not in the labour force. This includes people who are retired, pensioners and people engaged solely in home duties.

See also Community Development Employment Program (CDEP), Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP).

Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP)

This is a derived variable applicable to all people aged 15 years and over. It classifies people as employed, unemployed, or not in the labour force.

In census output, the classification, Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP) generally

includes a sub-classification of employed people into Status in Employment categories Employee, Employer, Own Account Worker and Contributing Family Worker. In the outputs of some other ABS collections, Status in Employment is shown as a separate classification.

Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP) is derived using responses to questions on full/part-time job (Question 30), job last week (Question 31), hours worked (Question 37), transport to work (Question 38), looking for work (Question 39) and availability to start work (Question 40). The derivation methodology takes into account answers to these questions to derive the most appropriate Labour Force Status.

See also Contributing Family Worker, Employee, Employer, Labour Force, Own Account Worker.

Land Information Centre, Bathurst

Lead agency of the Public Sector Mapping Authorities (PSMA). Contracted by the ABS to print reference maps for clients as required.

Landlord Type (LLDD)

For rented dwellings, this variable provides information on from whom the dwelling is rented. The landlord is classified as a Private Landlord, Real Estate Agent, State/Territory Housing Authority, Community or Co-operative Housing Group, Employer Government, Employer Other, Other. It applies to all households who are renting the dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks) in which they are enumerated on census night.

This variable allows data to be produced for studies of the socioeconomic characteristics of tenants of public authority housing, and for comparisons with tenants in privately owned accommodation to be made.

See also Dwelling, Furnished/Unfurnished (FUFD), Rent (Weekly) (RNTD), Tenure Type (TEND).

Language (LANP)

This variable identifies any languages other than English, spoken at home. The classification contains the languages and groups of languages most likely to be used in Australia.

A question on language has been included in six censuses. The 1921 Census question sought a person's ability to read and write, and listed a choice of responses, two of which related specifically to foreign languages. The language itself was not required to be stated. In 1933 the question asked people who could not read and write in English, but were able to read and write in a foreign language, to state that language. A question on language was not included again until 1976 when people were asked for all languages spoken. In 1981 and 1986, all people were asked if they spoke a language other than English at home and, if so, how well they spoke English. In addition to this, in 1991 and 1996, they have been asked to name the non-English language.

The classification is a hierarchical classification comprising three levels, as well as supplementary codes to the classification. The highest level of the classification is composed of Major Groups (9 groups, allocated 1 digit codes), the second level of Minor Groups (53 groups, allocated 2 digit codes), and the base level units are Languages (251 groups, allocated 4 digit codes).

See also Proficiency in English (ENGP).

Legal Local Government Area

See Local Government Area.

Legal Marital Status

See Married - Registered.

LGA

See Local Government Area.

LIC

See Land Information Centre, Bathurst.

Live Births

See Number of Children Ever Born (TISP).

Local Government Area (LGA)

The Local Government Area (LGA) is a geographic area under the responsibility of an incorporated local government council. The LGAs in Australia collectively cover only a part of Australia. The major areas not covered by LGAs are the large northern parts of South Australia, almost all of the Northern Territory and all of the Australian Capital Territory.

The number of LGAs and their boundaries can change over time. The LGAs applicable to the 1996 Census output are those which existed at 1 July 1996. Their creation and delimitation is the responsibility of the respective State Governments, and are governed by the provisions of State local government Acts.

The types of LGAs in each State are:

- New South Wales: Cities, Municipalities and Shires;
- Victoria: Cities, Rural cities, Towns, Boroughs and Shires;
- Queensland: Cities, Towns and Shires;
- South Australia: Cities, Municipalities and District Councils;
- Western Australia: Cities, Towns and Shires; and
- Northern Territory: Cities, Towns, Shires and CGCs.

Locality

See Urban Centre/Locality.

Location of Dwelling

See Dwelling, Dwelling Location (DLOD).

Location of Spouse (SPLF)

This variable is needed when using data on couples or couple families to identify cases where the spouse is temporarily absent because person level characteristics are not collected for any person temporarily absent.

See also Partner, Temporarily Absent.

Lodger

A person who lives in the rented quarters of a dwelling occupied by another person or family. A lodger is considered more independent than a boarder as there is no sharing of meals with other residents of the dwelling and, therefore, the lodger forms a separate household within the dwelling. He/she is classified as a lone person in the Relationship in Household (RLHP) classification and thus forms a lone person household.

See also Boarder, Lone Person Household.

Lone Parent

A person who has no spouse or partner usually present in the household but who forms a parent-child relationship with at least one dependent or non-dependent child usually resident in the household.

See also Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Lone Person Household

A person who makes provision for his/her own food and other essentials in living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. He/she may live in a dwelling on his/her own or shares a dwelling with another individual or family.

Lord Howe Island

This island is part of the Mid-North Coast Statistical Division (SD) of New South Wales.



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Major Statistical Region (MSR)

Major Statistical Regions (MSR) divide each State into the capital city statistical division and remainder of State. Because of population size limitations, Tasmania, the Northern Territory, and the Australian Capital Territory are one MSR each.

For more information refer to Statistical Geography - Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (Cat. no. 1216.0). Maps are available on request from your State/Territory ABS Client Services.

See also Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC).

Major Urban

See Section of State.

Manufactured Home Estates

Land or estates developed specifically for manufactured homes on which manufactured homes are, or are to be, erected.

A manufactured home is a self-contained dwelling that is transported to the estate for installation on the estate. This includes any associated structures that form part of the dwelling.

Within the development there must be reticulated water, sewerage, drainage and electricity connected to each lot. There must also be some form of community facilities and transport services available and reasonable access to medical care, recreational facilities, etc.

This category specifically excludes all retirement villages.

See also Dwelling, Dwelling Type (DWTD).

Mapinfo Australia Pty Ltd

Mapinfo Australia Pty Ltd have been contracted to develop CDATE96 and do reduction and

attribution work on the digital spatial data.

Maps

See Reference Maps, Census Geographic Data, Digital Geographic Areas.

Marina

See Caravans.

Marital Status

There are two variables that may be used to identify a person's marital status in the 1996 Census Registered Marital Status (MSTP) and Social Marital Status (MDCP).

Registered Marital Status (MSTP) reports responses to the question 'What is the person's present marital status?' and refers to the legal status of the person and not necessarily his/her current living arrangement. The output categories are:

- never married;
- widowed;
- divorced;
- separated; and
- married.

Social Marital Status (MDCP) reports responses to the question 'What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2?'. The output categories are:

The output categories are:

- married in a registered marriage;
- married in a de facto marriage; and
- not married.

In the Social Marital Status classification a response of husband/wife to the relationship question results in a person being classified as 'Married in a registered marriage' regardless of that person's response to the question about present marital status.

Married De Facto: a de facto marriage exists when the relationship between two people of the opposite sex or same sex, who live together in the same household is reported as: de facto, partner, common law husband/wife/spouse, lover, boyfriend, girlfriend.

Married Registered: in the 1996 Census a registered marriage may be reported in both the Registered Marital Status (MSTP) variable ('married') and the Social Marital Status (MDCP) variable ('married in a registered marriage').

The counts of people in registered marriages differ depending on which variable is being used. For a detailed discussion of this variation see Married Registered.

Not Married: the term not married, as used in the Social Marital Status (MDCP) classification, refers to a person who is not living with another person in either a registered marriage or a de facto marriage. This includes persons who live alone, with other family members, and those in shared accommodation.

See Married Registered, Registered Marital Status (MSTP), Social Marital Status (MDCP).

Married De Facto

'Married in a de facto marriage' is a category of the Social Marital Status (MDCP) classification. A de facto marriage exists when the relationship between two people of the opposite sex or same sex, who live together in the same household is reported as: de facto, partner, common law husband/wife/spouse, lover, boyfriend, girlfriend.

See also Social Marital Status (MDCP), Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Married Registered

In the 1996 Census a registered marriage may be reported in both Registered Marital Status (MSTP) and Social Marital Status (MDCP). Registered Marital Status (MSTP) is coded from Question 6 'What is the person's present marital status?' Social Marital Status (MDCP) is derived from the relationship question (Question 5).

The counts of people in registered marriages differ depending on which variable is being used. Some of the reasons for this variation are as follows:

- A person may live alone, in a group house, or with other relatives and still be legally married. If this is the case he/she would have a social marital status of 'not married' and a registered marital status of 'married'.
- A person currently living with a partner in a de facto marriage may report himself/herself as married in the marital status question. In this case he/she would have a social marital status of 'married in a de facto marriage' and a registered marital status of 'married'.
- A person in a de facto marriage may report a relationship to Person 1 of 'husband/wife' because he or she may feel this best describes the relationship, but may answer 'never married' in the marital status question this results in a social marital status of 'married in a registered marriage', and a registered marital status of 'never married'.

See also Marital Status, Married De Facto.

Matrixes

See Table.

Mean Income

See Median income.

Median Income

Median income is the mid point of the distribution of income.

To enable calculation of family and household income, the incomes of all relevant members are summed. As individual income is collected in ranges rather than single dollar amounts, a point (median) is selected within each range and used to calculate the total. This median income is calculated using information from the Survey of Income and Housing where income is collected in single dollar amounts.

See also Family Income (FINF), Household Income (HIND), Income (INCP).

Method of Travel to Work (TPTP)

This variable records up to three methods, or means, of travel to work for each person aged 15 years and over who was employed during the week before the Census. The data are used in Journey to Work (JTW) study area analysis, and transport planning.

The question on method of travel (Question 38) allows for multiple answers in all categories except walked only, worked at home, and did not go to work; for example, a journey to work by car as the driver, by ferry and then bus, would be recorded as such, i.e. all three modes would be coded.

Statistics gathered from this question give an indication of the way people travelled to work on census day, however, some issues in practical application of the statistics should be noted when they are used in conjunction with Work Destination Zone (DZNP) and Work Destination Area (DZSP) data.

The following points should be particularly noted:

- Method of travel to work and origin zone to destination zone travel involve different time periods. Statistics on method of travel relate to 6 August 1996, while destination zone statistics relate to the main job held last week, meaning the week before the Census. For example, a person may have been working in the centre of Sydney on 6 August 1996 and have travelled there by train but, in the week before the Census, may have been working in an outer suburb of Sydney and travelled there by car.
- Destination zone statistics relate only to employed people enumerated in the Journey to Work Study Areas, while method of travel is sought for all employed people 15 years of age and over.
- A person who had a job last week may have been unemployed, retired, or on leave on 6 August 1996 and did not go to work on that day. On the other hand, a person may have been unemployed last week but have a designated method of travel to work on 6 August 1996 because he/she had since become employed.

See also Client Services, Journey to Work, Origin Zone, Table, Work Destination Zone (DZNP), Working Population.

Metropolitan

See Section of State.

Microfiche

Microfiche are not available for the 1996 Census.

See also Directory of Census Statistics.

Migrant

See Year of Arrival (YARP).

Migration

See Birthplace, Internal Migration, Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).

Migratory Collection District

See Section of State, Dwelling Type (DWTD).

Mnemonics

Some of the entries in this dictionary describe variables on the census unit record file. Each variable has a four character mnemonic, e.g. HIND for Household Income. These mnemonics are a convenient shorthand method of describing census variables and would generally be used by clients when specifying customised tables.

It is essential that census data users are clear about whether the variable relates to a dwelling, a family or a person. The last character of the mnemonic is therefore important: it is a D for dwelling, an F for family, or a P for person.

Complete classifications for census variables are listed in Section 1 - 1996 Census Classifications.

See also entries for individual variables.

Mortgage

See Housing Loan Repayment (HLRD).

Mother

See Parent.

Multiple Family Households

For the 1996 Census, up to three families can be coded in one household: the primary family (usually the first listed on the census form, or the one with dependent children); and up to two others, called collectively other families, and individually second and third families.

In the extremely rare case where more than three families are found in a household, three families are separately classified and members of the other(s) are classified as either related family members of the primary family or non-family members as appropriate.

Relevant variables are Family Type (FMTF), Family Number (FNOF) and Relationship of Second or Third Family to Primary Family (FRLF).

See also Family, Households.

Municipalities

See local government area.

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NEC (Not Elsewhere Classified)

See Residual Categories and Supplementary Codes.

NEI (Not Elsewhere Included)

See Residual Categories and Supplementary Codes.

Name

Names are essential to the conduct of an accurate census. Names are not kept on computer files and no information is released in a way that would enable an individual or household to be identified.

The names of all people are requested on the census form for the following reasons:

- they are an aid to the person(s) completing the form in that relevant information can be matched to the names on the form;
- they help the census collector or group leader check for any omissions from the census form in cases when a household has to be contacted a second time;
- it is essential to identify those people selected for the Post Enumeration Survey - the name is a convenient way of ensuring this;
- they are often an aid in family and place of usual residence coding; and
- research has shown that an anonymous census would obtain a lower response rate and less accurate data.

After processing is completed, all census forms and record books are destroyed by pulping and no record of names is retained.

See also Confidentiality, Post Enumeration Survey.

Name attribution (component of digital geographic information)

See Attribution.

Name of Employer

For each employed person, his/her employer's trading name and workplace address is requested on the census form. This information is used only for industry and work destination zone coding.

The name and address are matched against the ABS Register of Businesses so that the industry code that is allocated is consistent with the coding in other ABS collections.

This method of coding is more accurate than relying on the industry responses on the form. The responses are also used for Work Destination Zone coding in Journey to Work study areas.

In line with ABS' practice to maintain the confidentiality of data provided by respondents, the name and address of the employer are not recorded on computer files.

See also Confidentiality, Industry (INDP), Journey to Work, Name, Occupation (OCCP), Unit Record File, Work Destination Zone (DZNP).

Nationality

See Australian Citizenship (NATP).

Negative Income

See Income (INCP).

Never Married

See Marital Status, Registered Marital Status (MSTP), Social Marital Status (MDCP).

NON-ASGC Areas

See Census Geographic Areas.

Non-dependent child

A natural, step, adopted or foster child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the household, aged over 15 years and who is not a full-time student aged 15-24years, and who has no partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the household.

See also Child, Couple Family, Dependent Student, Foster Child, Lone Parent, Partner, Related Individuals, Step Child.

Non-family Member

A person who does not fulfil any of the family criteria of couple relationship, parent-child relationship or other blood relationship with any of the usual residents of the household. They may live within a family household or they may form a non-family household either as a lone person or a group household.

A non-family member is a person who is one of the following:

- a lone person;
- a group household member; or
- an unrelated individual living in a family household.

See also Dwelling, Household, Relationship in Household (RLHP), Visitors to Australia, Visitors to a Household.

Non-Government

See Industry Sector (GNGP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

Non-Labour Force Occupations

These refer to occupations such as housewives, students and pensioners. Under international definitions of labour force, people whose sole occupations are these occupations are coded in the Census as not in the labour force.

See also Labour Force, Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP).

Non-Private Dwelling

See Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).

Norfolk Island

This island is outside the scope of the Census.

Not Applicable

See Residual Categories and Supplementary Codes.

Not in the Labour Force

Persons Not in the Labour Force are those persons who, during the reference week, were not in the categories employed or unemployed. They include persons who were keeping house (unpaid), retired, voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, persons in institutions (hospitals, gaols, sanatoriums, etc.), trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders, and persons whose only activity during the reference week was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for an charitable organisation.

See also Labour Force, Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP).

Not Stated

See Residual Categories and Supplementary Codes.

Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwellings (BEDD)

This dwelling variable provides a count of the number of bedrooms in each occupied private dwelling, including caravans in caravan parks.

When calculating occupancy ratios it is preferable to base them on the number of people usually resident rather than the number of people present in the household on census night.

See also Dwelling.

Number of Children Ever Born (TISP)

This variable counts the number of children ever born to women over the age of 15. It only counts live births.

This information was not collected for the 1991 Census, but was collected in 1986. One reason it was not collected in 1991 was that it was considered to be required only every 10 years.

Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD)

This variable records the number of registered motor vehicles which are owned or used by members of a household and which were garaged or parked near the occupied private dwelling on census night. It includes company-owned vehicles kept at home, but excludes motor bikes, scooters and tractors.

The data are used to help determine transport policies and priorities, e.g. car parking requirements, traffic planning, traffic management and public transport provision. Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD) is also required for analysing and predicting car ownership patterns; indicating the availability of sources of transport other than public transport; providing a socioeconomic profile of the population as well as the mobility of segments of the population; and in conjunction with Journey to Work study area data.

See also Dwelling, Household, Journey to Work, Method of Travel to Work (TPTP).



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O

Occupation (OCCP)

Occupation is collected in the Census for all employed people aged 15 years and over. Two questions are used in the 1996 Census, one asking for occupation title (in main job held in the week prior to census night) to be stated, the other asking for the main tasks usually performed in that occupation. Collecting both occupation title and task information ensures more accurate coding of occupations.

Occupation data for the 1996 Census are classified in accordance with the Second Edition (1996) of the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), and are coded to the occupation level. In ASCO, a job is defined as a set of tasks performed by one individual, and an occupation is defined as a set of jobs sufficiently similar in their main tasks to be grouped together.

Occupation data are essential for labour market analysis and policy formation. Changes in the occupational composition of the labour force are important for planning at the industry and geographic area levels. The data are used in analyses of education and training needs, and as indicators for industry assistance programs. Small area data on occupation are important in regional planning, in examining the occupational mobility of ethnic and other minority groups and in measuring socioeconomic status variability between regions.

See also Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), Labour Force.

Occupied Private Dwelling

See Dwelling.

Off-Shore Collection District

See Section of State, Dwelling Type (DWTD).

Offspring

See Child.

One-Parent Family

A one-parent family consists of a lone parent with at least one child (regardless of age) who is also usually resident in the family household. The family may also include any number of other related individuals.

Any children who are temporarily absent are used to differentiate between lone-person households and one-parent families. If a spouse were temporarily absent, the family would be coded to a couple family.

Examples of one-parent families include: a 25-year-old parent with dependent children; and an 80-year-old living with a 50-year-old child.

See also Child, Family, Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Optical Mark Recognition

Many (35) of the questions on the 1996 Census form are read by Optical Mark Recognition (OMR) machines and the raw data subsequently reformatted into a unit record file. OMR eliminates much of the keyboard data entry phase of input processing and many of the transcription tasks. The number of errors that occur during Data Capture is reduced.

The coding of questions requiring a written response (such as a person's occupation) is done using Computer Assisted Coding (CAC) during first and second release processing.

See also Data Processing Centre, First release data, Input Processing, Second release data.

Optional Questions

The only optional question in the Census asks 'What is each person's religious denomination?'. This question has never been compulsory.

Origin

See Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Origin (ABLP), Ethnicity.

Origin Zone

Origin zones are Collection Districts (CDs) of enumeration or aggregations of CDs. They are called origin zones when used in Journey to Work (JTW) analysis.

A destination zone of place of work is coded for each employed person aged 15 years or over who lived within a JTW study area and who was enumerated at his/her usual place of residence on census night.

A person working outside the study area in which he/she was enumerated is coded to the special category worked outside study area.

See also Journey to Work, Work Destination Zone (DZNP), Working Population.

OSD

See Output Spatial Database.

Other

See Residual Categories and Supplementary Codes.

Other Family

Other Family is defined as a family of other related individuals residing in the same household. These individuals do not form a couple or parent-child relationship with any other person in the household and are not attached to a couple or one-parent family in the household.

If two brothers, for example, are living together and neither is a spouse/partner, a lone parent or a child, then they are classified as an other family. However, if the two brothers share the household with the daughter of one of the brothers and her husband, then both brothers are classified as other related individuals and are attached to the couple family.

See also Couple Family, Family Type (FMTF), Related Individuals.

Other Related Individual

An individual who is related to members of the household, but who does not form a couple relationship or parent-child relationship according to the priority rules of family coding. He/she can be related through blood, step or in-law relationship and include any direct ancestor or descendant. Relatives beyond first cousin are excluded.

Other related individuals can form their own family type or can be attached to an already existing family. Those related individuals who reside in the same household and who do not form a couple or parent-child relationship with any other person in the household are classified as an other family.

In cases where a couple family or one-parent family has been formed, any persons who are related to members of these families and are usual residents of the household are other related individuals. In these circumstances they can be identified at the detailed level of the Family Type (FMTF) classification.

Related adults, such as individual brothers, sisters, aunts, uncles, may be present in the household. If a household comprises only two or more related individuals, then they are classified as family (for example, two brothers, or a female living with her grandchild).

Individuals who are related to a family are classified as related family members and associated with the primary family. Other variables which identify related individuals and adults are:

- Family Type (FMTF); and
- Relationship in Household (RLHP).

The following is a list of relationships which define a related individual:

Self, Husband, Wife, De facto marriage partner, Mother, Step-mother, Mother in-law, Father, Step-father, Father in-law, Son, Step-son, Son in-law, Daughter, Step-daughter, Daughter in-law, Grandmother, Step-grandmother, Grandmother in-law, Grandfather, Step-grandfather, Grandfather in-law, Granddaughter, Step-granddaughter, Granddaughter in-law, Grandson, Step-grandson, Grandson in-law, Sister, Step-sister, Half-sister, Sister in-law, Brother, Step-brother, Half brother, Brother in-law, Aunt, Step-aunt, Aunt in-law, Uncle, Step-uncle, Uncle in-law, Nephew, Step-nephew, Nephew in-law, Niece, Step-niece, Niece in-law, Cousin, Step-cousin, Cousin in-law.

See also Family, Other Family, Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Other Territories

Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands were previously classified as External Territories. Following amendments to the Acts Interpretation Act 1901_1973 effective from July 1992, the two external territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands now form part of geographic Australia. Together with the Jervis Bay Territory, which had previously been linked to the Australian Capital Territory for statistical purposes, these territories now comprise a pseudo 'ninth State/Territory' of Australia. The remaining Australian External Territories, Norfolk Island and minor islands such as Heard Island and McDonald Island, remain outside the scope of the Census.

Prior to the 1986 Census, separate censuses of the islands were conducted by the Department of Home Affairs, or its equivalent.

For the 1986 and 1991 Censuses, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island were included as part of the Australian Census, but their data were excluded from statistical counts for Australia. Norfolk Island and the other minor external territories were out of scope for the Census.

For 1996, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island along with Jervis Bay Territory comprise State 9 'Other Territories', and are included in statistical counts for Australia. Each of the three areas has a unique SLA code.

See also Client Services.

Other Urban

See Section of State.

Out of Scope

See Scope and Coverage.

Output Spatial Database (OSD)

This is the primary store of digital geographic information used in census output products and services (with the exception of the additional name attribution found in the Reduced Output Spatial Database base map). In total it is approximately 5 Gb in size.

The OSD itself contains three fully integrated elements:

- digital base map data;
- digital boundary data; and
- the CD Record Database (CDRD).

The three integrated elements have their data broken into two broad categories - spatial data and aspatial data. The digital base map and digital boundary data incorporate both spatial and aspatial data. The CDRD only incorporates aspatial data.

See also Collection District Record Database, Reduced Output Spatial Database, Digital Base Map, Digital Boundaries.

Overseas born

See Birthplace.

Overseas Visitor

See Visitors to Australia.

Own Account Worker

An Own Account Worker is a person who operates his/her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade and hires no employees. This category was called 'Self-employed' in 1991.

See also Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP).

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P

Parent

A natural, step, adoptive or foster mother or father of a child who is usually resident in the same household as the child.

See also Family, Family Type (FMTF), Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Parent-Child Relationship

A relationship between two persons usually resident in the same household. The nominal child is attached to the nominal parent via a natural, adoptive, step, foster or child dependency relationship.

Partner

A person in a couple relationship with another person usually resident in the same household. The couple relationship may be in either a registered or de facto marriage, and includes same-sex couples.

See also Married-De facto, Married-Registered, Same-Sex Couple.

Pensions/Benefits

The calculation of gross income includes any pensions or benefits received.

See also Income (INCP).

Period of Residence

See Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).

Person variables

The following is a list of the standard person variables which are available:

ABLP	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Origin
AGEP	Age
ALSP	Age Left School
BPFP	Birthplace of Mother (Female Parent)
BPLP	Birthplace of Individual
BPMP	Birthplace of Father (Male Parent)
CTPP	Child Type
DZNP	Work Destination Zone
DZSP	Work Destination Area
ENGP	Proficiency in English
ENGP01	Proficiency in English/Language
GNGP	Industry Sector
HRSP	Hours Worked
IMPP	Imputation Flag
INCP	Income
INDP	Industry
LANP	Language Spoken at Home
LFSP	Labour Force Status/Status in Employment
MDCP	Social Marital Status
MSTP	Registered Marital Status
NATP	Australian Citizenship
NESP	Non-English Speaking Indicator
OCCP	Occupation
POCUCP	Postcode of Usual Address Census Night
QALFP	Post-School Educational Qualification: Field of Study

QALLP	Post-School Educational Qualification: Level of Attainment
QALYP	Post-School Educational Qualification: Year Completed
RELP	Religion
RLHP	Relationship in Household
RLNP	Relationship in Non-Private Dwelling
RPIP	Family/Household Reference Person Indicator
SEXP	Sex
SLAUCP	SLA of Usual Residence Census Night
SLAU1P	SLA of Usual Residence One Year Ago
SLAU5P	SLA of Usual Residence Five Years Ago
STEUCP	State of Usual Residence Census Night
STEU1P	State of Usual Residence One Year Ago
STEU5P	State of Usual Residence Five Years Ago
STUP	Full/Part-Time Student
TISP	Number of Children Ever Born
TPTP	Method of Travel to Work
TYPP	Type of Educational Institution Attending
UAICP	Usual Address Indicator
UAI1P	Usual Address 1 Year Ago Indicator
UAI5P	Usual Address 5 Years Ago Indicator
YARP	Year of Arrival in Australia

Other variables can be derived using the above variables as a base. If you would like more information, please contact Client Services for your State/Territory, as listed in the back of this publication.

For Overseas Visitors only variables Age (AGEP), Sex (SEXP) and Registered Marital Status (MSTP) are available. In all other person variables an Overseas Visitor category (code V) appears in order to allow identification of overseas visitors when compiling tables.

Personal Form

The census Personal Form records details for one person only. It contains the same questions as the Household Form (Appendix A), but excludes the household question.

The Personal Form is used:

- for households with more than six people: the Household Form accommodates six people, so one Personal Form is required to be completed for each extra person;
- for privacy: if any person in a household prefers, for privacy reasons, not to be recorded on the Household Form, then a Personal Form and a privacy envelope are issued for that person; and
- in Non-Private Dwellings: one Personal Form is completed for each person in a Non-Private Dwelling on census night.

See also Household Form.

Place of Birth

See Birthplace.

Place of Enumeration

This is where a person is located when counted on census night. See Census Count - Place of Enumeration for a more detailed description.

See also Census Counts.

Place of Usual Residence

This is where a person usually resides, which may be different to where the person is counted on census night. See Census count - Place of usual residence for a more detailed description.

See also Census counts.

Place of Work

See Address, Work Destination Zone (DZNP).

POC

See Postcode.

Postcode

Census data are available by two conceptually different postcode definitions: Postal Area of CD of Enumeration (or CD-Derived Postal Area) and Postal Area of Usual Residence.

A Postal Area of CD of Enumeration is formed by aggregating whole collection districts (CDs) that fall within the physical boundaries of a postcode on a best fit basis. As the name implies, the data are supplied on a place of enumeration basis. This series excludes non-mappable Australia Post postcodes e.g. post office box postcodes, some postcodes which are delivery routes which are also covered by other postcodes (a situation which often occurs in rural areas), and some postcodes which, because of the application of the 'best fit' principle, do not get a CD allocated to them.

The Postal Area of Usual Residence is derived from the response to the usual residence question on the census form. The Postal Area of Usual Residence is derived automatically for those persons enumerated at their place of usual residence to the postcode allocated to the CD on a best fit basis. For persons absent from their usual residence on census night, the postcode is coded using the address information provided by the respondent.

Digital boundaries for the Postal Area of CD of Enumeration are available from the suppliers of other ABS boundary data and are also available in CDATE96. Digital Australia Post postcode boundaries are available from Australia Post.

See also Census Counts, Collection District.

Post Enumeration Survey

Since the 1966 Census, each census has been followed by a Post Enumeration Survey (PES), conducted by specially trained interviewers. Each State and Territory is included, and a sample of two-thirds of 1% of private dwellings is chosen for the survey.

The main purpose of the PES is to measure the extent of undercount in the Census. This is achieved by asking respondents if they were included on a census form for the household being interviewed, and if there were any other addresses where they may have been included in the Census. At each of these addresses (including the interview address), the personal information is matched to any corresponding census forms for these addresses to determine whether a person is counted, is counted more than once, or not counted at all.

Results obtained in the PES are used to adjust census counts in the calculation of all Estimated Resident Population (ERP) figures for Australia, as well as providing an assessment of the coverage of the census by field operations including the extent of dwellings which are missed by census collectors.

See also Estimated Resident Population, Undercounting and/or Underenumeration.

Post-School Educational Qualification

A question in which respondents report their highest level of educational achievement has been included in all censuses since the 1911 Census. In the 1966 Census, respondents were asked to provide details of the qualification title and the institution at which it was obtained. In all censuses since 1966, people aged 15 or over have been asked whether they had obtained a qualification and, if so, the qualification name, field of study and name of awarding institution. The 1971 Census also asked whether the person was currently studying for a qualification and, if so,

its name.

Qualifications data are used to assess the skill level of the labour force, and potential labour force, and are valuable for the planning and implementation of labour force training programs. The Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs uses the data to prepare the Occupational Demand Schedule for use by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs in recruiting skilled migrants.

See also Post-School Educational Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP), Post-School Educational Qualification: Level of Attainment (QALLP), Post-School Educational Qualification: Year Completed (QALYP).

Post-School Education Field of Study (QALFP)

This variable describes the field of study of the highest post-school educational qualification obtained. The full 1996 classification is contained in Section 1 - 1996 Census Classifications.

The full classification for levels of attainment and fields of study, together with an explanation of the conceptual basis of the classification, can be found in the publication ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ) (Cat. no. 1262.0).

The responses on name of awarding institution are used only to assist coding.

The main reference for the coding of qualifications is the ABS Classification of Qualifications Manual Coding System (1265.0). The index contains the names of all known qualifications currently obtainable in Australia at the time of the Census; past qualifications no longer awarded but still reported; and a list of the more commonly encountered overseas qualifications. A number of commonly reported awards not appropriate for inclusion in this classification are listed in the index and are assigned, for census purposes, as not applicable.

See also Full/Part-Time Student (STUP), Post-School Educational Qualification: Level of Attainment (QALLP), Post-School Educational Qualification: Year Completed (QALYP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

Post-School Educational Qualification Level of Attainment (QALLP)

This variable describes the level of attainment of the highest post-school educational qualification (e.g. bachelor degree, diploma) obtained.

See also Full/Part-Time Student (STUP), Post-School Educational Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP), Post-School Educational Qualification: Year Completed (QALYP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

Post-School Educational Qualification Year Completed (QALYP)

This variable describes the year in which the highest post-school qualification was completed. The range is from prior to 1971 to 1995-96.

Year Completed is only applicable for people who report having a qualification. It is also compared with Age to ensure that people are not shown as having obtained a qualification before they were 15 years of age.

See also Full/Part-Time Student (STUP), Post-School Educational Qualification: Level of Attainment (QALLP), Post-School Educational Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

Preliminary Data

There are no preliminary data released for the 1996 Census. All data released are final counts. However, the data are released in two stages.

See also First release data, Second release data.

Primary Family

A household can contain one or more families. In a multiple family household, one family is called the primary family.

Where there was more than one family in a household on census night, the family with dependent children is designated as the primary family. If there were more than one family, and no children were present in the household, then the primary family is randomly chosen.

See also Child, Family, Household, Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Private Dwelling

See Dwelling.

Product Directory

See Directory of Census Statistics .

Proficiency in English (ENGP)

This variable only counts people who indicate that they speak a language at home other than English. These people are asked to state how well they speak English.

Responses to the question on Proficiency in English are subjective. For example, one respondent may consider that a response of 'Well' is appropriate if they can communicate well enough to do the shopping while another respondent may consider such a response appropriate only for people who can hold a social conversation. Proficiency in English is just an indicator of a person's ability to speak English and not a definitive measure of his/her ability.

For these reasons, census data on the levels of proficiency in English of people who speak a language other than English at home should be interpreted with care. Nevertheless, it is a useful indicator for the planning and provision of multilingual services and the ethnicity of the population.

Proficiency in English/Language (ENGP01) - This variable is derived from Questions 17 and 18. It counts all persons and states proficiency in English for those who speak a language other than English at home.

See also Language (LANP).

PSMA

See Public Sector Mapping Agencies.

Public Sector Mapping Agencies (PSMA)

The PSMA is a consortium of State and Commonwealth mapping agencies, which has been contracted to supply digital base maps to the ABS.

See also Digital Base Map Data and Digital Boundaries.

Publications

Census publications provide easily accessible and basic census information to many clients.

For the 1996 Census, there are three major sets of publications available for each State and Territory:

- 1996 Census of Population and Housing: Selected Characteristics from First Release Data - Statistical Local Areas (Cat. no. 2015.08);
- 1996 Census of Population and Housing: Selected Characteristics from First Release Data - Urban Centres and Localities (Cat. no. 2016.08); and
- 1996 Census of Population and Housing: Selected Characteristics from Second Release Data - Statistical Local Areas (Cat. no. 2017.08).

The format of these publications represents a significant change compared to the publications from earlier censuses, mainly because of the availability of first release data. The first publications released from earlier censuses have traditionally contained age and sex counts for SLAs. Research has confirmed that there is some confusion over the three different population counts provided by the ABS, i.e. the Estimated Resident Population (ERP), the Place of Enumeration and Place of Usual Residence counts. To ease this confusion it is intended to release ERP by age and sex for SLAs at approximately the same time as the first census publications. The census publication series concentrates on small area population characteristics, making the combined initial release of data quite extensive.

A 1996 Census equivalent to the 1991 Census Characteristics publication has not been produced. The 1991 publication contained a subset of the tables which were from the 1991 Census Community Profiles. A complete 1996 Census Basic Community Profile is included in each of the first and second release Publications. Other tables, specific to client requirements, are available through ABS Client Services.

First release publication: the first 1996 Census publication contains selected characteristics of persons and dwellings from the first release data. It contains some comparable 1991 Census data.

There is a separate publication for each State/Territory and Australia. The State/Territory publications provide data for the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) areas of Statistical Division (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA). They

also include a State or Territory level first release Basic Community Profile (BCP). The Australia publication provides data for the ASGC areas of State/Territory and an Australia BCP. Maps are included.

Urban Centre/Locality Publication: the second set of hard copy publications in the series contains data for Urban Centres/Localities (UC/L). This set of hard copy publications contains similar characteristics as the first release publication (FRP) but for UC/L and Section of State.

The UC/L publication is complementary to the FRP. There is also a table containing the same basic counts for Persons and Dwellings as the FRP, a table with each UC/L ranked by Population, and a table containing Section of State data.

Second release publication: the second release publication (SRP) is the third publication to be released in a series of three related publications.

There is a separate publication for each State/Territory and Australia. These second release publications continue on from the first release publication (FRP) and the Urban Centre/Locality (UC/L) publication. They contain selected characteristics from the 1996 Census second release data and some comparable 1991 Census data. The State/Territory publications contain characteristics which are available for the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) areas of Statistical Division, Statistical Subdivision, Statistical Local Area, Urban Centre/Locality, Section of State, and Capital City. They also contain a summary page using the characteristics selected for the Capital City area and second release Basic Community Profile (BCP) at the State/Territory level. The Australia publication contains similar second release characteristics at the State/Territory level. It does not contain Urban Centre/Locality, Section of State or Capital City data. It contains second release BCP for Australia but has a population rank order list of all urban centres.

See also Census Update newsletter.

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Qualifications

See Post-School Educational Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP), Post-School Educational Qualification: Level of Attainment (QALLP), Post-School Educational Qualification: Year Completed (QALYP).

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Racial Origin

See Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Origin (ABLP), Birthplace, Ethnicity.

Random Perturbation of Table Cells

A new method for the random perturbation of census data has been used in 1996. There is a user requirement that there should be one and only one figure for each census characteristic and that the components of each table add to the total of that table but also that the perturbed figures are close to the 'true' figures.

Various methods for confidentialising the data have been investigated and there is no feasible way to satisfy all user requirements. However, as the main problems for 1991 Census data were caused by the aggregation of randomised Community Profile data at the lowest level to form larger geographic units, the ABS has decided to separately aggregate and perturb each geographic level. This means that the perturbed figures for each geographic level are close to the 'true' figures but there is a loss of additivity between the geographic components and their aggregation. For example, data for Collection Districts which are components of a particular Statistical Local Area do not add exactly to the data for the Statistical Local Area. However, it should be noted that the total for the Statistical Local Area is statistically speaking closer to the true population total than the sum of the totals of the component Collection Districts.

To assist clients of the 1991 Census Community Profile Series, a balancing item was provided at State level. This cell contained the true table total so that clients could see the difference between the aggregated total and the actual total.

For the 1996 Census, because of the different method of application of random perturbation outlined above, balancing items are not included with any standard product. Given that random perturbation is applied independently at each geographic level, the ABS does not expect that users of the randomised data are compromised without the true table totals. For those specialist clients who do require them, the ABS provides a customer service whereby customised tables containing true table populations can be supplied, for example, counts of Sole Parent Families by Collection District. Note that such tables would themselves be subject to limited random perturbation. However, in most cases this would have no effect, although in a few cases some very small cells would be affected.

See also Confidentiality, Introduced Random Error.

Recode

Recoding is the process of aggregating categories of a classification into groups; the groups may contain the full basic classification, or only part of it. Each of the census data variables disseminated has a basic classification. Output may be produced using this basic classification level, or using recodes.

Tables can be customised to individual requirements using recodes. For example, if data are required for school children only, a suitable recode for the variable Age (AGEP) may show the age groups 5-8; 9-12; 13-15; and 16-18, reducing the table to a more manageable size.

Recoding may also be necessary to meet the confidentiality requirements of the ABS, to prevent the identification of individual persons or organisations. For example, a table showing the full classification of occupation cross-classified with the full classification of Birthplace (BPLP) at Statistical Local Area (SLA) level, would contain many cells with counts of 1 or 2. In such cases some reduction in classificatory detail, or of geographic detail, would be necessary so that the table would be less affected by introduced random error or other measures used to de-confidentialise the data. For example, birthplace may be recoded into 12 groups and occupation into 50 groups.

Due to technological changes, no derived variables need to be pre-defined on the Unit Record File. The software used for the 1996 Census tabulation has the capability to derive new variables efficiently and readily as required during tabulation. For this reason, many derived variables found on the 1991 unit record file are not included in the 1996 unit record file. The advantage to clients of census data is the increased flexibility of deriving variables for use in customised tabulations, using Client Services.

Many recodes have already been designed and incorporated as standards, based on demand from previous censuses. Clients are advised to select the most suitable of these for their purposes if possible. The design and implementation of non-standard recodes for individual requirements is done by ABS Client Services. The ABS encourages clients to use standard ABS recodes to allow meaningful comparison of data.

See also Client Services, Classifications, Confidentiality, Section 1 - 1996 Census Classifications, Introduced Random Error, Mnemonics, Tables, Variables.

Reduced Output Spatial Database (ROSD)

This is the store of digital geographic information used in most census output products, such as CDATA96.

The ROSD was constructed by reprocessing data which were drawn directly from the Output Spatial Database (OSD). This reprocessing reduced the size of the database to approximately 650 Mb. Some additional name attribution was also added to the base map dataset. This name attribution was obtained from, and added by Mapinfo Australia.

The main reason for producing the ROSD was to supply an integrated set of boundaries and base map data for use in the ABS product CDATA96. The ROSD is also an appropriate size for other desk top mapping packages. The major constraint of this task was that the data were to be wholly contained on a single CD ROM. When the ROSD was being developed, the current technology in use for CD ROMs meant that the database had to be below 650 Mb in size.

The ROSD is also the source of the 1996 Census Reduced Digital Boundaries and 1996 ABS/PSMA Reduced Base Map. These are available for sale to the public and provided in CDATE96.

See also Output Spatial Database, CDATE96, Reduction.

Reduction (associated with digital geographic information)

The process of removing some of the detailed data from digital spatial or associated data, so making the data more useful in desktop mapping systems. To achieve this the Output Spatial Database (OSD) was altered in the following three ways:

- several non-essential classes of base map features were removed;
- the number and content of Oracle tables containing attribute and systems data were rationalised - a process generally referred to as thinning; and
- the number of points representing each linear and area feature, in both the boundary and base map data, were reduced - a process generally referred to as filtering.

See also Output Spatial Database, Reduced Output Spatial Database.

Reference Maps

The 1996 Census standard reference maps incorporate two sets of maps: the 1996 Census Statistical Local Area (SLA) Maps and the 1996 Census Collection District (CD) Maps. These are paper maps which are printed for the ABS, as required, by the New South Wales Land Information Centre (LIC) at Bathurst.

Note that these are reference maps, which do not contain any statistical data.

Census SLA maps: There is at least one map sheet for each 1996 Census SLA. Each map shows the boundary of an SLA and the CD boundaries contained within the SLA. The name and code of the SLA are included, as well as the CD codes. Some boundary detail for the surrounding SLAs and CDs is also included, as well as selected topographic details.

There are approximately 2,600 SLA map sheets. Each map sheet is printed on an A3 sheet. Some SLAs are too large to fit on a single A3 sheet. The area of these SLAs has been split over two or more A3 map sheets. These map sheets can be fitted together to create a single representation of the SLA. For some maps additional map sheets, containing insets, are supplied. These insets show enlargements of more densely populated areas.

The scale of each map is set so that the area covered by the SLA is maximised on the available sheet area. Maps are therefore not all the same scale. Maps split over two or more sheets are at the same scale.

Census CD Maps: These are the same maps which were used by census collection staff during the collection phase of the 1996 Census. Each map shows an individual CD's boundary and the code assigned to it. Some boundary detail for the surrounding CDs is also included in the map. All census CDs have at least one map sheet covering their area. The maps also show a range of topographic and cadastral features. These features give the boundaries their context and show

how they are used to define the CD boundaries.

There are approximately 35,000 CD map sheets. Each map sheet is printed on either an A4 or an A3 sheet. Some CD Maps were originally printed on sheets larger than A3. However, for the purposes of dissemination these sheets have been split into separate A3 map sheets which fit together to produce a single map of the CD.

The CD and SLA maps can be ordered from ABS Client Services and are provided either in person from the ABS or posted direct.

See also Land Information Centre.

Reference Person

See Family, Household, Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP).

Region

Census Geographic Areas.

Registered Marital Status (MSTP)

This variable records an individual's current status in regard to a registered marriage, i.e. whether he/she is widowed, divorced, separated, married or never married. The partners in a registered marriage must be of the opposite sex as same-sex relationships cannot be registered as marriages in Australia. Registered Marital Status (MSTP) is coded from Question 6.

A question on Registered Marital Status has been asked in all Australian censuses. In 1986, 1991 and 1996 this question provided responses for the categories:

- Never married;
- Married;
- Separated but not divorced;
- Divorced; and
- Widowed.

Marital status is applicable to people aged 15 years and over. Note that the category 'married' was called 'now married' in censuses prior to 1986.

See also Marital Status, Married - Registered, Social Marital Status (MDCP).

Related Individuals

See Other Related Individuals.

Relations

See Other Related Individuals.

Relationship

Question 5 on the 1996 Census Household Form asks for each person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2. The categories provided allow for husband or wife, de facto partner, child, stepchild, brother or sister, unrelated flatmate or co-tenant, or other relationship as specified. Children can be children of Person 1 or Person 2 only, or of both Person 1 and Person 2.

See also Family, Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP), Household, Household Head, Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Relationship Between Families (FRLF)

This family level variable classifies the relationship between the primary family and the second or third family enumerated in the same household. To identify the second and third families, the variable Family number (FNOF) is required.

See also Family.

Relationship in Household (RLHP)

This is a key variable at the person level. It is used to determine familial and non-familial relationships between persons residing within the same household. Persons who are usual residents of another household are included in this classification but information collected from them is not used in family coding. They are assigned to a separate category of visitor.

A question on relationship has been included in all Australian censuses. Prior to 1981, the question asked about relationship to household head. Public reaction against the concept of household head caused the question to be altered in 1981 to relationship to Person 1. Since the 1986 Census, relationship to Person 1 and/or Person 2 has been asked in respect of each child. This was necessary to classify stepchildren.

For information regarding the categories contained within RLHP see the following entries:

Same-Sex Couple, Lone Parent, Married - Registered, Child under 15, Other Related Individual, Non-Dependent Child, Dependent Student, Non-Family Member, Lone Person Household, Group Household.

See also Family Type (FMTF), Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP).

Relationship in Non-Private Dwelling (RLNP)

This variable identifies whether people enumerated in Non-Private Dwellings (such as motels, hospitals, colleges etc.) are staying there as either:

- members of staff of the accommodation (e.g. owner, proprietor, porter, cook, teacher, warden or family of owner of staff); or

- residents, guests, patients, inmates etc.

As people in Non-Private Dwellings are enumerated using Personal Forms instead of Household Forms, no information on family relationships is available.

See also Dwelling, Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).

Relatives

See Other Related Individual.

Religion (RELP)

A question on religious denomination has been included in all Australian censuses, but answering this question has always been optional. The option not to answer this question is provided for in census legislation.

Responses to the religion question are coded to the standard classification of religious groups in Australia.

Data on religion are used for such purposes as planning educational facilities, aged persons' care and other social services provided by religion-based organisations; the location of church buildings; the assigning of chaplains to hospitals, prisons, armed services and universities; the allocation of time on public radio and other media; and sociological research.

RENT (weekly) (RNTD) and (RNTD01)

This variable records the individual dollar amounts of rent paid by households on a weekly basis for the dwelling in which they were enumerated on census night, including caravans etc. in caravan parks. The categories range from \$0-\$9,999 in single dollar amounts.

The Census is the only source of rent data for small areas and for small groups of the population. Such data are important for housing policy-making and planning, and for studying the housing conditions of minority populations.

A derived variable RNTD01 is also available which groups rent into categories, e.g. \$0-\$49, \$50-\$99, \$100-\$149 etc.

See also Household, Housing Loan Repayments (Monthly) (HLRD), Tenure Type (TEND).

Rented

See Rent (Weekly) (RNTD), Tenure Type (TEND).

Residence

See Dwelling, Household, Usual Residence.

Residual Categories and Supplementary Codes

Residual categories in a classification are labelled Not elsewhere classified (nec), Not elsewhere included (nei), Other or Miscellaneous.

These categories are necessary because, although in a classification, meaningful categories are created through the application of certain criteria, not all observations can be classified into a homogeneous group, or the size of the observations does not allow them to be separately identified. For example, in the classification of languages, the minor group 'Chinese' is composed of six distinct languages and one residual category:

Chinese
 Cantonese
 Hakka
 Hokkien
 Mandarin
 Teochew
 Wu
 Chinese languages, nec (includes Hsiang, Kan)

The residual category is needed because the six distinct languages do not encompass all the known Chinese languages. The remainder of observations which can be classified as 'Chinese languages' are grouped together in 'Chinese languages, nec'.

Supplementary codes (often called dump codes) are used to process inadequately described responses. Not Further Defined codes (sometimes referred to as Undefined codes) are used to process incomplete, non-specific or imprecise responses which cannot be coded to the most detailed level of a classification, but which nevertheless, contain enough information to allow them to be coded to a higher level of the classification structure. For example, birthplace responses relating to places which cannot be identified as lying within the boundaries of a country separately identified in the Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS), but which lie wholly within the boundaries of one of the classification's Minor Groups, are coded to that Minor Group.

Not Further Defined codes consist of the code of the higher level category to which they relate, followed by an appropriate number of zeroes. For instance, in the above example, responses are allocated a Not Further Defined code consisting of the two digit code of the ASCCSS Minor Group followed by '00'.

It is important to note the distinction between Not Elsewhere Classified categories and Not Further Defined codes. NEC categories are a formal part of a classification's structure, designed to make a classification complete and exhaustive of all observations in scope. Adequately described, specific responses are coded to NEC categories in instances where a suitable substantive category is not included in the classification. As explained above, NFD codes are designed to facilitate processing by allowing inadequately described or non-specific responses to be coded to a broader level of the classification rather than be lost altogether. NFD codes are not part of the classification.

Other supplementary codes are also provided in classifications, for operational purposes, to facilitate the coding of responses to:

- Inadequately Described - where a response contains insufficient information to be coded to any level of the classification;
- Not Stated - where no response is provided; and
- Not Applicable - where the question does not apply to the person and so no

response is required (for example, Year of Arrival is not applicable for people born in Australia).

See also Classifications, Input Processing.

Retirement village

See Accommodation for the Retired or Aged (Cared).

Rooms in occupied private dwelling

See Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (BEDD)

ROSD

See Reduced Output Spatial Database.

Row house

See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Rural balance

See Section of State.

Rural locality

See Section of State, Urban Centre/Locality.

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Australian Bureau of Statistics

2901.0 - Census Dictionary, 1996

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S

Same-Sex Couple

Two persons of the same sex who report a de facto partnership in the relationship question and are usually resident in the same household.

See also Married - De facto, Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Sample Files

The 1996 Census Household Sample File (HSF) is a comprehensive unit record database of census characteristics, containing a random sample of private households and associated persons and persons in non-private dwellings. It was designed and produced after consultation with major clients of this file. The structure of the file is similar to that of the 1991 HSF, though it has been modified according to users' requirements where possible.

As an indication of the nature of this file, the 1991 HSF contained a 1% sample of private households and associated persons and a 1% sample of persons in non-private dwellings. Most of the classificatory details available from the Census were available on the HSF, though some fields, such as birthplace, industry, occupation and qualification were collapsed to less detailed levels.

See also Client Services.

School

See Full/Part-Time Student (STUP), Qualifications, Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

School Leavers

See Age Left School (ALSP), Qualifications.

Scope and Coverage

The 1996 Census of Population and Housing aims to count every person who spent census night, 6 August 1996, in Australia. This includes Australian residents in Antarctica and people in the territories of Jervis Bay, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island. The other Australian External Territories, Norfolk Island and minor islands such as Heard and McDonald Islands, are outside the scope of the Australian Census. The only groups of people who spend census night in Australia but are excluded from the Census are foreign diplomats and their families, and foreign crew members on ships.

The Census includes people on vessels in or between Australian ports, on board long distance trains, buses or aircraft and on oil or gas rigs off the Australian coast. People entering Australia before midnight on census night are counted while people leaving an Australian port for an overseas destination before midnight on census night are not. Visitors to Australia are included regardless of how long they have been in the country or how long they plan to stay. However, for people who will be in Australia less than six months only basic demographic data are available.

All private dwellings, except diplomatic dwellings, are included in the Census, whether occupied or unoccupied. Caravans in caravan parks, manufactured homes in manufactured home estates and self-care units in accommodation for the retired or aged are counted only if occupied. Occupied non-private dwellings, such as hospitals, prisons, hotels, etc. are also included.

See also Census Count Place of Enumeration, Census Count Place of Usual Residence, Other Territories, Overseas Visitor.

SD

See Statistical Division.

SDist

See Statistical District.

Second release data

Second release data are the second part of a two-phase processing, output and dissemination strategy for the 1996 Census. Variables available for the second release are:

Household/Dwelling Characteristics

CPAD	Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household
------	--

HHTD	Household Type
------	----------------

Family Characteristics

CDCAF	Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent
-------	---

CDSAF	Count of Dependent Students (15-24) Temporarily Absent
-------	--

CNDAF	Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent
FMTF	Family Type
FNOF	Family Number
FRLF	Relationship Between Families
SPLF	Location of Spouse

Person Characteristics

CTPP	Child Type
DZNP	Work Destination Zone
DZSP	Work Destination Area
ENGP01	Proficiency in English/language
GNGP	Industry Sector
HRSP	Hours Worked
INDP	Industry of Employment
LFSP	Labour Force Status/Status in Employment
OCCP	Occupation
POCUCP	Postcode of Usual Address Census Night
QALFP	Post-School Educational Qualification: Field of Study
QALLP	Post-School Educational Qualification: Level of Attainment
QALYP	Post-School Educational Qualification: Year Completed
RLHP	Relationship in Household
RPIP	Family/Household Reference Person Indicator
SLAU1P	SLA of Usual Residence 1 Year Ago
SLAU5P	SLA of Usual Residence 5 Years Ago
STEU1P	State of Usual Residence One Year Ago
STEU5P	State of Usual Residence Five Years Ago
TPTP	Method of Travel to Work
UAI1P	Usual Address 1 Year Ago Indicator

Census data for these variables are available in the second release of the Basic Community Profiles.

See also Data Release, First release data.

Second Family

If more than one family are living in a dwelling, they are categorised as Primary, Second or Third families. For the 1991 Census, the term Other Families was used.

See also Family, Relationship Between Families (FRLF).

Section of State

Within a State or Territory, each Section of State represents an aggregation of non-contiguous geographic areas of a particular urban type, with the rural balance constituting another Section of State.

The Sections of State within each State and Territory are:

- Major urban - All urban centres with a population of 100,000 and over;
- Other urban - All urban centres with a population of 1,000 to 99,999;
- Locality - All population clusters of 200 to 999 people;
- Rural balance - the rural remainder of the State/Territory; and
- Off-Shore, shipping and migratory CDs - people who are enumerated on off-shore oil rigs, drilling platforms and the like, aboard ship in Australian waters, or on an overnight journey by train or bus. There is one such category for each State and the Northern Territory. Note that this category is included in the Section of State classification only for the Census of Population and Housing. Australians in Antarctica are within the scope of the Census and are coded to a special Off-shore Collection District (CD) in Tasmania.

For more information refer to Statistical Geography - Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (Cat. no. 1216.0).

Maps can be obtained from ABS Client Services.

See also Australian Standard Geographical Classification, Geographic Areas, Migratory Collection Districts, Shipping Collection Districts, Off-Shore Collection Districts, Urban centre/Locality, Customised Mapping Service.

Self-Employed Person

See Employer, Labour Force, Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP), Own Account Worker.

Self-Enumeration

Self-enumeration is the term used to describe the way the Australian Census of Population and Housing data are collected. The census forms are generally completed by the householders or individuals (in non-private dwellings) rather than by census interviewers.

Some householders require assistance to complete the forms. The Census Hotline is set up to answer people's questions. Collectors can also provide assistance where necessary. Special measures are taken to overcome language and cultural barriers. These include: the provision of a Telephone Interpreter Service, liaison with ethnic groups to provide information about and assistance with the census form, publicity material targeted at certain groups, and recruiting Indigenous assistants to help with enumerating Indigenous households.

In discrete communities of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, the Census is generally conducted by interview, not self-enumeration, with Indigenous interviewers using a specially designed form.

Self-enumeration has some deficiencies in the reliability of the information collected. For example, there is a higher probability that questions will be misunderstood than if an interview method is used and census collectors are not in a position to clarify/probe doubtful answers. However, self-enumeration does avoid interviewer bias and is considered to be the most cost-efficient method (in terms of available resources) of collecting information from the very large number of respondents involved in the Census.

Semi-detached House

See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Separate house

See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Sex (SEXP)

This variable records the sex of each person enumerated in the Census as male or female.

Shapes Output Spatial Database (SOSD)

The SOSD contains only digital boundaries, i.e. no base map data are included. The boundaries in this database are further filtered versions of the boundaries contained in the Reduced Output Spatial Database. These boundaries are only crude representations of the actual boundaries and should only be used where accurate boundary detail is not a major consideration, such as in broad level thematic mapping.

These 'Shapes Boundaries' are primarily intended for use in the mapping modules included in spreadsheet packages such as Excel 95 and Lotus 1-2-3.

See also Output Spatial Database, Reduced Output Spatial Database, Digital Boundaries.

Shift Workers

Shift workers who worked the night shift on census night and went home when their shift was finished, are counted at their usual residence.

See also Temporarily Absent.

Shipping Collection District

See Section of State, Dwelling Type (DWTD) .

Ships in or Between Australian Ports

See Section of State, Dwelling Type (DWTD).

SLA

See Local Government Area (LGA).

Single Parent

See Lone Parent.

SLA

See Statistical Local Area.

SLA maps

See Reference Maps.

SLA of Usual Residence Census Night (SLAUCP)

See Usual Residence.

SLA of Usual Residence 1 Year Ago (SLAU1P)

See Usual Residence.

SLA of Usual Residence 5 Years Ago (SLAU5P)

See Usual Residence.

Sleepers-out

See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Small Area Data

See Collection District, Statistical Local Area, Postcode.

Social Atlas Series

These publications are available separately for each Capital City and Major Urban Area. They provide informative and interesting social profiles of characteristics of the population of the city or area as measured at the Census. They present a broad selection of mapped data supported by some analytical text. The atlases present only a subset of the available census information.

See also Digital Base Map Data.

Social Marital Status (MDCP)

In contrast to the 1991 Census, this variable is now a person variable and is derived from Relationship in Household (RLHP). Social Marital Status (MDCP) now shows a persons 'social' marital status and is applicable to all persons aged 15 years and over.

Social marital status is the relationship status of an individual with reference to another person who is usually resident in the household. A marriage exists when two people live together as husband and wife, or partners, regardless of whether the marriage is formalised through registration. Individuals are, therefore, regarded as married if they are in a de facto marriage, or if they are living with the person to whom they are registered as married.

Where information about same-sex couples is volunteered in the relationship question (Question 5), it is included in the family coding and classified as a partner in a de facto marriage. (See Relationship in Household (RLHP)).

The categories included in this classification are:

- Married in a registered marriage;
- Married in a de facto marriage;
- Not married;
- Not applicable; and
- Overseas visitor.

Social Marital Status (MDCP) is derived from the relationship question (Question 5).

Not married: The term 'not married', as used in the Social Marital Status classification, refers to a person who is not living with another person in either a registered marriage or a de facto marriage. This includes persons who live alone, with other family members, and those in shared accommodation.

See also Registered Marital Status (MSTP), Marital Status.

Social Security Benefits

See Income (INCP).

Sole Parent

See Lone Parent.

SOS

See Section of State.

Spatial data

See Digital Spatial Data.

Special Data Sevices

See ABS Client Services.

Spouse

See Partner.

SR

See Statistical Region.

SSC

See State Suburb.

SSD

See Statistical Subdivision.

State (STE)

ASGC State Code. See Statistical Geography - Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (Cat. no. 1216.0).

Note that the territories of Jervis Bay, Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands form a ninth 'State'.

State Comparisons

See Classification Counts.

State Electoral Division (SED)

See Electoral Division.

State Suburb (SSC)

This is a census-specific area where Collection Districts are aggregated to approximate suburbs. It is applicable only to Adelaide, Perth and major towns in Tasmania. For a list of State Suburbs, see Statistical Geography - Volume 2: Information Paper - Census Geographic Areas, Australia (Cat. no. 2905.0).

Note that suburbs in Brisbane and other major urban areas in Queensland, Darwin and Canberra are defined in the ASGC as Statistical Local Areas. For a list of these, see Statistical Geography - Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (Cat. no. 1216.0).

State of Usual Residence Census Night (STEUCP)

See Usual Residence.

State of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (STEU1P)

See Usual Residence.

State of Usual Residence One Year Ago (STEU5P)

See Usual Residence.

Statistical District (SDist)

A Statistical District (SDist) is an Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) defined area which consists of one or more Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) and represents a large urban area of Australia outside State capital city statistical divisions (SDs).

Statistical Districts can, and in three cases do, straddle Statistical Division and State/Territory boundaries. The Gold Coast/Tweed SDist encompasses an urban area which lies partly in the State of Queensland and partly in the State of New South Wales. The Albury/Wodonga SDist straddles the New South Wales/Victorian border. The Canberra/Queanbeyan SDist is partly in New South Wales and partly in the Australian Capital Territory.

For a list of Statistical Districts, and the Statistical Subdivisions which comprise them, refer to Statistical Geography - Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (Cat. no. 1216.0). For maps of these areas contact Client Services.

Statistical Division (SD)

Statistical Divisions (SDs) are areas defined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) which consist of one or more Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) and cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They do not cross State or Territory boundaries and are the largest statistical area building blocks of States and Territories.

SDs are used as large, general purpose regional type geographic areas. They represent relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic links between the inhabitants and between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities.

In New South Wales, proclaimed New South Wales Government Regions coincide with SDs except for North Coast, which consists of the SDs of Richmond-Tweed and Mid-North Coast.

In Victoria, the SDs correspond with the State Planning Regions adopted by the Victorian Government in October 1981 except in the Port Phillip Region and, because of consequential effects, the Central Highlands and Loddon-Campaspe Regions. The Victorian Government's Port Phillip Region comprises the Melbourne SD, the Shires of Bass and Phillip Island, the remaining part of the Shire of Upper Yarra, the Borough of Wonthaggi and French Island all of which are in the Gippsland SD, and the Shires of Bacchus Marsh and Gisborne which are in the Central Highlands and Loddon-Campaspe SDs, respectively.

In South Australia and Western Australia, SDs and SSDs are based on the State government defined planning regions.

In the remaining States and Territories, SDs are designed in line with the ASGC general purpose regional spatial unit definition.

For more information and a list of the Statistical Divisions in each State, refer to Statistical Geography - Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (Cat. no. 1216.0). Maps are available from Client Services.

Statistical Geography

See Census Geographic Areas.

Statistical Local Area (SLA)

Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) are areas defined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) which consist of one or more Collection Districts (CDs). They can be based on Legal Local Government Areas (Legal LGAs), or parts thereof, or any unincorporated area. They cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

Variables at the person level available for SLAs are: SLA of Usual Residence (SLAUCP), SLA of Usual Residence One Year Ago (SLAU1P), and SLA of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (SLAU5P).

For more information and a list of the Statistical Local Areas in each State, refer to Statistical Geography - Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (Cat. no. 1216.0). Maps are available from Client Services.

Statistical Region (SR)

Statistical Regions (SRs) are areas defined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) consisting of one or more Statistical Local Areas (SLAs). SRs cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

They were designed primarily as geographic areas containing sufficient population to be suitable for the presentation of both population census and labour force statistics within the frameworks for standard statistical outputs from these collections.

For more information and a list of the Statistical Regions in each State, refer to Statistical Geography - Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (Cat. no. 1216.0). Maps are available from Client Services.

Statistical Subdivision (SSD)

Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) are areas defined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) and consist of one or more Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) and cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are used as an intermediate level, general purpose, regional type geographic unit.

For more information and a list of the Statistical Subdivisions in each State, refer to Statistical Geography - Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (Cat. no. 1216.0). Maps are available from Client Services.

Status In Employment

See Labour force status/Status In Employment (LFSP).

STE

See State.

Step child

A natural/adopted child of only one partner in a marriage or de facto relationship, within the primary family, is classified as a stepchild of that family.

See also Child, Child Type (CTPP), Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Student

See Dependent Student (15-24), Full/Part-time Student (STUP).

Subdivision

See Census Subdivision, Statistical subdivision.

Suburb

See State Suburb.

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T

Table

A table comprises a number of cells (or counts) associated with two or more variables. For example, cross-classifying the variables Age (AGEP) and Sex (SEXP) provides separate counts (cells) of the number of males and females in each age group.

The variables in a table may not necessarily use the full classification available. Recodes are used to reduce the size of tables while maintaining the usefulness of the data.

Very large tables are sometimes called matrixes.

Temporarily Absent

The census form seeks information about people who usually reside in a household but who are temporarily absent on census night. Coders use the following temporary absentees in determining household and family classifications:

- partners;
- children; and
- co-tenants or unrelated flatmates (used to classify group households).

There are four different classifications available about temporarily absent persons. These are:

- Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent (CDCAF);
- Count of Dependent Students (15-24) Temporarily Absent (CDSAF);
- Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent (CNDAF); and
- Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household (CPAD).

Location of Spouse (SPLF) also identifies Present and Temporarily Absent spouses in a family.

The only data gathered on temporarily absent persons are Sex, Age, Student Status and Person's Relationship in Household. This information is used to assist in family coding before any

data are released. Data items for temporarily absent persons are not kept on the unit record file, otherwise there would be duplication as the persons would already appear (if counted) elsewhere on the file.

See also Child, Child Under 15, Dependent Student, Non-Dependent Child, Household, Partner.

Temporary Absentees

See Temporarily Absent.

Tent

See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Tenure Type (TEND)

Tenure Type describes whether households are renting, purchasing or own the dwelling in which they were enumerated on census night, or whether they occupy them under another arrangement. In 1991, the variable was called Nature of Occupancy. Tenure Type is derived from the responses to a series of questions. Thus, the number of categories available in 1996 has increased and now includes being purchased under a rent/buy scheme, being occupied rent free and being occupied under a life tenure scheme (which can be considered similar to being owned).

Tenure Type (TEND) is applicable to all private dwellings.

See also Furnished/Unfurnished (FUFD), Landlord Type (LLDD).

Terrace House

See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Thematic Maps

Thematic maps are maps which show various geographic regions which are shaded or patterned, or use some other graphic tool (for example, different sized arrows), to convey differences in a particular characteristic. Census data are particularly popular for these types of maps as a wide range of characteristics is available for small areas. These areas and the associated statistics can then be aggregated to cover a wide range of differently shaped regions to suit various needs.

See also Customised Mapping Service.

Thinning (associated with digital geographic information)

See Reduction.

Topographic features

These are objects such as roads, bridges and bodies of water.

See Digital Base Map Data.

Torres Strait Islander

See Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander, Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander Languages, Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander Origin (ABLP), Community Development Employment Program (CDEP), Indigenous Enumeration, Indigenous Family, Indigenous Household.

Tourists

See Usual Residence, Visitors to Australia.

Townhouse

See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Transport

See Journey to Work, Method of Travel to Work (TPTP), Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD).

Travel to Work

See Journey to Work, Method of Travel to Work (TPTP).

Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP)

This variable identifies the type of educational institution being attended by people who are full/part-time students. The categories cover pre-school to tertiary institutions.

Users of the data on pre-school attendance should be aware that some children who are in child-care may be included in the pre-school figures. This has been identified as a problem with interpretation of categories by respondents.

Information on whether a person is attending an educational institution is essential for education and labour market planning. It is also used to identify dependent children in family coding.

See also Full/Part-time Student (STUP), Qualifications.

Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD)

Non-private dwellings are establishments which provide a communal type of accommodation. Examples are hotels, motels, hospitals and residential colleges. This variable identifies the type of non-private dwelling, in which people were enumerated on census night.

In 1991, the category Homes for the Aged covered both cared and self-care accommodation in retirement villages and similar establishments. In 1996, this category has been renamed

'Accommodation for the Retired or Aged' and now only includes cared accommodation, i.e. accommodation where meals are provided. Self-care units in Accommodation for the Retired or Aged are enumerated on Household Forms and are therefore categorised as Private Dwellings. Thus, the counts of Private and Non-Private Dwellings may be affected. Self-care units can be identified by the variable Dwelling Location (DLOD).

See also Accommodation for the Aged (Self-Care), Dwelling, Dwelling Location (DLOD).

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U

UC/L

See Urban Centre/Locality.

Undercounting and /or Underenumeration

Although every effort is made by census collectors to locate every dwelling and household within their allocated district, sometimes this is not possible. Some dwellings may not be identified. For example, in commercial areas flats above or behind shops may be difficult to find. Also, particularly where contact is not made at delivery, flats behind or attached to private dwellings may not be included in the Census. Analysis of the undercount in previous censuses has shown that people away from their usual residence on census night (for example, travelling, camping, staying in a non-private dwelling or visiting friends) are more likely to be missed than people at home on census night.

Even when a household is found, undercount is possible if not all members of the household are included on the form (for example, if there are more than six people in the household and no extra forms are obtained) or if the household, or a member of the household, refuses to cooperate and complete a census form.

A measure of the extent of underenumeration is obtained from the Post Enumeration Survey (PES). The official population estimates produced by the ABS take into account the results of the PES. However, the census counts are not adjusted.

See also Post Enumeration Survey.

Unemployed

See Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP).

Unit Record File

The Unit Record File (URF) is a sequence of records held on computer files. It holds coded data for all the person, family, household and dwelling characteristics in each Collection District as collected in the Census. It is the original source of all census products. It excludes records for

persons listed as Temporarily Absent.

Census data are stored in a hierarchy of records for each household/dwelling. Each household may contain a number of family records. Each of these, in turn, may contain a number of person records. When using household/family data it is necessary to recognise these three levels and understand the concepts at each level.

The three levels are indicated by the fourth character in the mnemonic for each variable. Household/dwelling level variables are indicated by D, family level by F, and person level by P.

The URF is held under strict security and is only accessible by certain officers of the ABS.

See also Estimated Resident Population, Input Processing, Mnemonic.

Unoccupied Private Dwelling

See Dwelling.

Unpaid Helpers

See Contributing Family Worker, Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP).

Unrelated Child (under 15)

See Child Under 15.

Unrelated Individual Living in a Family Household

A person who lives in a family household, but who is not related to any person in any of the families in the household, but who shares meals with a family. A boarder fits into this category.

See also Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Urban Centre/ Locality

An urban centre is a population cluster of 1,000 or more people. A locality is a population cluster of between 200 to 999 people. People living in urban centres are classified as urban for statistical purposes while those in localities are classified as rural. Each urban centre and/or locality (UC/L) is bounded (i.e. a boundary for it is clearly defined) and composed of one or more whole collection districts (CDs). UC/Ls are defined for each census and are current for the date of the Census. The criteria for bounding UC/Ls are based on the Linge methodology.

For more information and a list of the UC/Ls, refer to Statistical Geography - Volume 3: Information Paper - Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC) Urban Centres/Localities, Australia (Cat. no. 2909.0).

See also Section of State

Usual Address

Usual Address information is used to code Usual Residence.

See also Usual Residence.

Usual Residence

The 1996 Census form contains three questions on Usual Residence. Question 7 asked where each person usually lived on census night, Question 8 asked where each person usually lived one year ago and Question 9 asked where each person usually lived five years ago.

Usual residence is defined in the notes provided with Question 7 as '...that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of 6 months or more in 1996' ; or 'For people who now have no usual address, write no usual address'; and 'For boarders at boarding school or college, give the address of the school or college'. This instruction was not given in censuses prior to 1986 and often these people incorrectly reported their family home as their place of usual residence.

The information acquired from the tick-box answers to the usual residence questions is recorded in the usual residence indicators variables:

- Usual Address Indicator census night (UAICP)
- Usual Address 1 Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P)
- Usual Address 5 Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P)

The information is used to identify movement within a SLA. Use of usual residence indicators in conjunction with the other variables relating to usual residence listed below, make it possible to identify the pattern of net movement of people between three dates, i.e. census night, one year ago and five years ago.

The following variables are available:

- SLA of usual residence census night (SLAUCP)
- SLA of usual residence one year ago (SLAU1P)
- SLA of usual residence five years ago (SLAU5P)
- State of usual residence census night (STEUCP)
- State of usual residence one year ago (STEU1P)
- State of usual residence five years ago (STEU5P).

(State is necessary to delimit SLA because the SLA code is not unique across Australia.) Note that SLA of Usual Residence one year ago was not collected in 1991.

Usual residence data provide reliable, up-to-date information on the usually resident population of an area, and on the internal migration patterns at the Australia, State, Regional and Local Government levels. The data are also used by the ABS in calculations of the Estimated Resident Population (ERP).

People who were enumerated on board vessels in or between Australian ports (or on long-distance trains, buses or aircraft) on census night, and who gave an address in Australia as their

usual residence, are coded to the SLA containing that address.

A small number of people who were on board vessels in or between Australian ports, or on long-distance trains, buses or aircraft, who indicated that they were usually resident at the address at which they are enumerated, are allocated a separate usual residence code describing them as Migratory.

Most respondents who are enumerated at a place other than their usual residence provided sufficient information for a SLA code to be allocated for their usual residence. However, in some cases a code of 'State undefined' or 'Capital City undefined' must be allocated and in some cases no response is given.

If the information given for usual residence on census night is inadequate for allocating a code, the SLA of a parent (if the person is under 15) or spouse (if the person is 15 or older) is allocated if a parent or spouse is present with SLA of Usual Residence on census night stated.

In Non-Private Dwellings which are likely to contain non-permanent residents from other SLAs (including hotels, motels, hospitals) the SLA of Usual Residence is imputed where not stated, based on data from the 1991 Census. This is also done for people who are visitors in Private Dwellings. In all other cases of non-response the SLA of Usual Residence is assumed to be the SLA of Enumeration.

If no code can be allocated for SLA of Usual Residence one or five years ago, a code of Not Stated is given. The only exceptions to this are where the person is 16 or younger (for usual residence one year ago) or 20 years or younger (for usual residence five years ago) and there is a parent present with the appropriate SLA coded. The SLA code of the parent is then allocated to the person.

Family variables are only derived for people counted at their usual residence. Temporarily absent persons are used to classify types of relationships and families existing in a household, but they are not used in the derivation of any other census characteristics or in other census output.

Note that if all members of a family are absent from their usual residence, no family records are created for them. Thus, actual location counts of families and households are usual residence counts less counts of wholly absent families or households from their usual residence on census night.

See also Census Counts, Migratory Collection Districts, Off-Shore Collection Districts, Place of Usual Residence, Temporarily Absent, Usual Residence, Visitors to a Household.

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V

Variables

Census variables contain person, dwelling or family characteristics for which data can be produced. The data may be acquired directly from the questions on the census form or derived or imputed from information acquired from a combination of these questions. Each variable is represented by a four, five or six letter mnemonic.

See also Dwelling Variables, Family Variables, Mnemonics, Person Variables.

Vector-Based Digital Geography

The digital geographic data used by the ABS is vector-based. Fundamental elements in any vector-based spatial database are the points and lines which define the geographic features. Mathematically, a vector is a straight line, having both magnitude and direction. Therefore, in the context of digital geographic information, a straight line between two coordinate points is a vector. Hence the concept of vector data used in GIS and the designation of vector-based systems.

Vehicles

See Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD).

Visitors to Australia

Question 7, 'What is the person's usual address?' identifies people who are usually resident in another country. These overseas visitors are identified as a separate category (known as V) for all applicable variables.

Prior to the 1996 Census, no distinction was made in many standard products between residents of Australia and overseas visitor data. Therefore overseas visitor data were included in standard tabulations, unless otherwise specified. For the 1996 Census, overseas visitors are separately categorised in standard tabulations (where the table population is 'all persons' and with the exception of the Age and Marital Status tables) thus providing this distinction.

For Overseas Visitors, only the variables Age (AGEP), Sex (SEXP) and Registered Marital Status (MSTP) are available. In all other person variables an Overseas Visitor category (code V)

appears in order to allow identification of overseas visitors when compiling tables.

The variables Age (AGEP), Sex (SEXP) and Marital Status (MSTP) do not have a V category. Overseas Visitors can be identified by cross-classification with the Usual Address category of overseas, or State of Usual Address category of overseas. For all other variables, these people should appear only in the V category.

Information on Overseas Visitors is available on request.

See also Census Counts - Place of Enumeration, Census Count - Place of Usual Residence, Estimated Resident Population.

Visitors to a Household

Characteristics of individual visitors (i.e. people who tick the elsewhere box in Question 7) are available at the household of enumeration. These people can also be tabulated according to their SLA of Usual Residence but cannot be placed back to their Collection District or Dwelling of usual residence. This concept should not be confused with that of Usual Residents Temporarily Absent (see Temporarily Absent for more information). Visitors are excluded from household and family classifications, although, counts of visitors are still available separately.

All household and family classifications in the 1996 Census are based on the relationships of people usually residing in the household, where there is at least one person over the age of 15 present, i.e. temporarily absent persons are included and visitors are excluded.

The relationship of visitors to one another, or to any resident (including cases where all the people enumerated are visitors) is not further classified.

In the case of a household containing only visitors, because of some interest in household incomes in holiday resorts, Household Income (HIND) is calculated.

Households containing only visitors are excluded from household mobility variables.

See also Census Count - Place of Enumeration, Household.

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W

Wage of Salary Earner

See Employee, Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP).

Water Collection Districts

Water CDs are assigned to bodies of water in a Field Group Area that are required to be separated from the land area, e.g. Lake Burley Griffin in Canberra.

In 1991, problems were caused where water CDs contained dwellings and people. Theoretically, in output products this was possible as people live on the water in houseboats and the like. For mapping purposes, however, this is highly undesirable, as data appear in waterways.

For the 1996 Census, water CDs have a default land-based CD so that any person enumerated in a water CD is coded to the default land-based CD. This is to ensure no persons are mapped in waterways.

Weekly Rent

See Rent Weekly (RNTD), Tenure Type (TEND).

Wife

See Partner.

Work Destination Zone (DZNP)

Destination zones are zones defined by State transport authorities and related bodies for Journey to Work studies. They refer to the destination of a Journey to Work, i.e. where people actually work. They do not necessarily correspond to Collection Districts (CDs) but do aggregate to Statistical Local Areas (SLAs).

Processing of Journey to Work data involves allocating a destination zone code to each employed person over the age of 15 years who was enumerated in a Journey to Work study

area.

The majority of destination zone codes are obtained by matching business/employer names and locations reported on census forms with entries on the Census Business Directory.

Where a work location reported on a census form cannot be found on the directory, locality, street indexes and maps are used to determine the appropriate zone.

Destination zones have the following design restrictions:

- they should contain at least 100 people, where possible;
- they should not cross SLA boundaries; and
- they should be aggregates of CDs where possible.

Destination zone coding makes it possible to produce census characteristics of the people who work in an area; also, in conjunction with origin zone to provide information on Journey to Work.

See also Industry (INDP), Journey to Work, Method of Travel to Work (TPTP), Origin Zone, Working Population.

Working Population

The Census can provide counts of people who work in destination zones within Journey to Work (JTW) study areas, or aggregations of these areas. These counts are known as the working population and contain employed people who are enumerated in a Journey to Work study area; and who report a workplace address for the main job held last week which is within the same study area as the one in which they are enumerated.

These counts exclude:

- people enumerated outside the Journey to Work study area but who work within the area;
- people who are unemployed or not in the labour force in the week prior to census night; and
- people who are in a destination zone to attend school, to shop or to visit, etc.

It is not possible to distinguish between workers working standard hours, and shift workers: the data collected relate to all workers.

Tabulations of working populations present a profile of employed people in an area in the working week prior to census night.

See also Journey to Work, Work Destination Zone (DZNP).

Workplace

See Address, Hours Worked (HRSP), Industry (INDP), Journey to Work, Method of Travel to Work (TPTP), Work Destination Zone (DZNP), Working Population.



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X

Y

Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP)

This variable records the year of arrival in Australia for people born overseas who intend staying in Australia for at least one year. In 1996, data are collected in categories ranging from 'Before 1981' to '1996'. When cross-classified with other census data, these data are useful for analysing how the characteristics of migrants change with length of time in Australia. A question on year of first arrival of overseas born people has been included in every Australian census. In censuses prior to 1991, this information was stored in terms of period of residence.

A new response category 'Will be here less than one year' is introduced in 1996 to reflect the new standard which specifies that this variable is only applicable for people who intend to stay in Australia for at least one year. Thus, some people who were born overseas are recorded as being Not Applicable to Year of Arrival.

A check is made to ensure that a person's stated age is compatible with period of residence.

This variable is coded Not Applicable if the person's birthplace is reported as Australia.

Year of Birth

See Age (AGEP).

Year of Qualification

See Qualification.

Z

Zone

See Journey to Work, Origin Zone, Work Destination Zone (DZNP).

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